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1825





or animal food every day, which is first of all, or digestion—broths, preparations of barley, rice, sago, mush, &c. Patients who are low and debilitated, may be indulged with any food that tends to nourish and strengthen—such as mutton, beef steak, &c. Malt liquor may be used. They should abstain from acids of the vegetable class—such as vinegar, limes, cider, &c.—Ripe fruit may be used. Exposure to wet cold should be avoided, when the patient is much debilitated. Keep the bottle in a cool place, and turn it *upside down two or three times before using—but not shaking it*. The medicine may be taken *alone*, or mixed with water, or any pleasant drink. *The Panacea will without the Diet drink in all cases*; but the drink will assist the cure.

The *Diet drink* is only recommended in Syphilitic, Mercurial and Ulcerous diseases, especially in inveterate cases. Such patients may use it if convenient.

Syphilitic, rheumatic, or patients who have diseases of the liver, if the Panacea do not produce its beneficial effects after taking two bottles, should take *four grains of blue pill* along with the Panacea every night, until the gums are slightly affected, when the pills only be discontinued. Much experience has fully demonstrated the usefulness of this combination in obstinate cases of Syphilis, diseases of the Liver, Rheumatism, &c. &c.

This medicine should appear to work or ferment, it must be heated for a few minutes over a moderate fire:—when cool, poured in the glass again for use.

B.—This Panacea has been highly useful in many diseases which are not here specified, and it has been used with great success as a *Preventive and Full Medicine*, by persons whose constitutions require nourishment and new vigour. Such persons will do well to use two or three bottles, which may be taken with or without regard to diet, and *without the diet drink*. Persons who make trial of the Panacea for diseases not above enumerated, will find, on taking two or three bottles, whether it will relieve them: at all events it will do no harm. Such persons have no occasion to diet, or to take any diet drink.

In adults, when the case is obstinate, it generally requires from three to six bottles to effect a cure—and after having ceased using the medicine for one or two weeks, and every symptom of the disease has disappeared, then two or three bottles more ought to be taken, especially in inveterate cases and those of long standing, that the certainty of a perfect cure may be established, and the cause of the disease completely subdued in the system.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, have induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways—upwards of 50 different mixtures have been got up in imitation of it, *which is a convincing proof of its being a medicine of inestimable value*. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c., making three bottles out of one; thus retaining some of its virtues: *others are using the genuine Panacea in their bottles to perform cures, to obtain certificates to give their a reputation, &c.* These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious. I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis: and consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base imitations calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary.—The genuine medicine has now been analysed by the most celebrated chemists, and found to be exactly as represented.

Directions for taking

FOR THE CURE OF

Scrophula or King's Evil, Syphilitic, Mercurial and Cutaneous Diseases of the Skin, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver, and General Debility.—Together with diseases arising from neglect or improper treatment of the above, or impurity of the blood. It has also been found useful in Nervous and Dyspeptic complaints.

THE DOSE FOR MEN is a small wine-glassful, (nearly half a gill,) to be taken in the morning, some time before breakfast, and another in the evening, on going to bed: or, the above quantity (two wine-glassfuls) may be divided into three doses—one to be taken an hour after morning, one at noon, and one at night. If it should cause very much sickness at the stomach in the morning, it may be taken an hour after breakfast: if the patient be weak, or should it purge too much, or cause any disagreeable sensation, diminish the dose accordingly, until it becomes agreeable. *It must be particularly observed*, where there is great debility, *to use the first bottle in small doses*, say half the above dose, or a table spoonful, morning and night; and the second may be used by diminishing or adding a little, or by taking a full dose, as occasion may require: this must be particularly observed as a general direction for *Females and Children*, in regulating their doses. The dose must be reduced to one-half on taking every third bottle. The body should be kept gently open, by having one, and not more than two, stools a day: purging is by no means required. It will be useful to take a mild cathartic every week or fortnight, as occasion may require, especially if the patient is of a costive habit. Any other medicine may be taken along with the Panacea without interfering with its efficacy.

THE DOSE FOR FEMALES is two-thirds of that for men, and reduced to half that quantity on every other bottle—observing the directions given above.

CHILDREN from one to three years old, may take one-tenth of a dose; from three to five, one-eighth; from five to eight, one-fifth; from eight to ten, one-fourth; from ten to twelve, nearly one-third; from twelve to sixteen, one-third—diminishing the doses accordingly as they are younger than the ages above mentioned. After they have taken the medicine for one week, the dose must be reduced one-half the next week; then resume the former dose for one week;—and so proceed throughout the whole course.

If the patient have ulcers, they must be kept clean, and dressed with some simple ointment, or an emollient poultice of bread and milk and lard may be applied, as occasion may require, or as some judicious physician may direct. If there are ulcers in the tonsils, palate, or any other parts of the throat, they should be well washed two or three times a day, with some proper gargle—as five grains corrosive sublimate to one pint lime water, or a gargle of sage tea, borax, honey, &c.—It may be used as a wash for ulcers of any kind, once a day.

Patients who have mercurial, syphilitic, or ulcerous diseases, may drink daily, if convenient, (as a diet drink) one wine-glassful of the decoction of sarsaparilla, made by boiling two ounces of the root, (cut in small pieces) in three pints of water, for three days, and straining it through a cloth. This may be taken three times a day, after meals, or as a drink, or as a wash for ulcers of any kind, once a day.

As the sarsaparilla will bear, of a decoction of sarsaparilla, made by boiling two ounces of the root, (cut in small pieces) in three pints of water, for three days, and straining it through a cloth. This may be taken three times a day, after meals, or as a drink, or as a wash for ulcers of any kind, once a day.

Wm. Swaim's Panacea
W. H. & Co. S. W. 1825
A TREATISE

ON

SWAIM'S PANACEA;

BEING

A RECENT DISCOVERY

FOR THE CURE OF

SCROFULA OR KING'S EVIL,

MERCURIAL DISEASE,

DEEP-SEATED SYPHILIS, RHEUMATISM,

AND

ALL DISORDERS

*Arising from a contaminated and impure state of the
Blood;*

WITH CASES ILLUSTRATING ITS SUCCESS.

12936
PHILADELPHIA:

J. MAXWELL, PRINTER.

1825.

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TO
THE AFFLICTED,
THIS TREATISE,

IN WHICH THEY MUST FEEL THEMSELVES INTERESTED,
IS INSCRIBED:

AND,

IF THE OBJECT IN VIEW IN ITS PRODUCTION,

THE

*Alleviation of the pain and suffering of those who are
groaning under Disease,*

BE IN THE LEAST DEGREE ATTAINED,

THEN

THE WISHES OF THE AUTHOR WILL BE GRATIFIED.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN order to make fully known in what estimation Swaim's Panacea is held by the medical profession, the proprietor subjoins certificates from gentlemen who in their private as well as public characters, are deservedly ranked among the brightest ornaments of our country. It is true, that when this medicine was first offered to the public, some of the faculty tried to prevent its use, by affirming that it contained noxious ingredients; and a few of the same practitioners, after it had acquired reputation by the many instances of its efficacy, had recourse to syrup of *sarsaparilla*, &c. made in imitation of it, hoping to produce the same results. By this mode of treatment, however, cures were protracted, when immediate relief itself might have been afforded by the genuine Panacea. The conduct here mentioned may have proceeded from misapprehension, and the common incredulity of regular physicians concerning preparations of this description. Now that the proprietor can show such opinions as the following, he has a right to expect a more favourable sentiment from all the profession, and the total relinquishment of experiments, which are ever more injurious to the afflicted than to their in-

terests. The public, as well as the proprietor of the Panacea, owe much gratitude to the gentlemen who have thus testified in its favour—their recommendations have occasioned its use in various cases of inveterate corruption of the blood, descending to the second generation, which would otherwise have prematurely destroyed valuable lives. Their humanity and disinterestedness in promoting the currency of a medicine found to be so great an alleviation of misery, without regard to its origin or ownership, or to the oblique censure which their more *fastidious brethren* might choose to cast upon them, deserve the particular esteem of all the liberal and benevolent.

CERTIFICATES.

From N. Chapman, Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic, and Clinical Practice, in the University of Pennsylvania, President of the Academy of Medicine of Philadelphia, &c. &c.

I have within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's PANACEA; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal, and mercurial diseases.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

Philadelphia, February 16, 1823.

From W. Gibson, Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms-House Infirmary, &c. &c.

I have employed the PANACEA of Mr. Swaim, in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. GIBSON, M. D.

February 17, 1823.

From Valentine Mott, Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the New York Hospital, &c. &c.

I have repeatedly used SWAIM'S PANACEA, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

New York, 1st Mo. 5th, 1824.

From Wm. P. Dewees, Lecturer on Midwifery, member Philosophical Society, &c. &c.

I have much pleasure in saying I have witnessed the most decided and happy effects in several instances of inveterate disease from Mr. Swaim's Panacea, where other remedies had failed—one was that of Mrs. Brown.*

WM. P. DEWEES, M. D.

Philadelphia, February 20, 1823.



From James Mease, Member of the American Philosophical Society, &c.

I cheerfully add my testimony in favour of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, as a remedy in Scrofula. I saw two inveterate cases perfectly cured by it, after the usual remedies had been long tried without effect—those of Mrs. Offner,† and Mrs. Campbell.‡

JAMES MEASE, M. D.

Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1823.



From the Hon. Thomas H. Hall, Member of Congress from the State of North Carolina, &c.

Washington City, March 25th, 1824.

SIR,

With regard to your PANACEA, I hesitate not to say, after a good deal of experience of its use in such diseases as you have announced it as a remedy for, that I think it a valuable acquisition to valetudinarians from those diseases, and that they may confidently expect from it, benefits, which I believe cannot be derived from any other medicinal aid now known.

Yours, &c.

MR. WILLIAM SWAIM, *Philadelphia.*

THOMAS H. HALL, M. D.

* See p. 53.

† See p. 39.

‡ See p. 88.

From Thomas Parke, President of the College of Physicians, formerly Physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital, &c. &c.

At the request of W. Swaim, I hereby certify that in the few cases I have seen his Panacea given, I have observed great benefit derived from its use, and particularly in the case of R. C. Tregomaine, who was for many years afflicted with very inveterate ulcers, that were deemed incurable by some eminent surgeons, who had attended her.— In this hopeless situation, she was (in September, 1821,) admitted a patient in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and had the advice of all the surgeons of that benevolent institution, without receiving much relief, when she began the use of the Panacea, which, to the surprise of all who witnessed its effects, restored her to good health, in a short time. In October, 1823, she was discharged from the Hospital, perfectly cured.

From observing the wonderful effects of Swaim's Panacea in R. C. Tregomaine's case,* and from several well attested reports of many of our most eminent surgeons, I am induced to believe it is a very useful remedy in chronic, syphilitic, mercurial and scrofulous complaints.

THOMAS PARKE, M. D.

Locust Street, Philadelphia, 11th mo. 1st. 1824.

From John Y. Clark.

Having had frequent opportunities of witnessing the effects of the article denominated "SWAIM'S PANACEA," I must candidly say, that I have been much pleased with the results of its success, particularly in the following diseases, viz., Scrofula, Syphilitic, and Mercurial diseases, tumours and ulcers, where there has not only been great destruction of the soft parts, but also where caries of the bones have extended to a very considerable extent.

JOHN Y. CLARK, M. D. &c.

Philadelphia, Jan. 18th, 1825.

* See p. 33.

From Alexander Knigt, Port Physician of Philadelphia, &c.

Having witnessed the decided efficacy of the medicine called Swaim's PANACEA in several cases of inveterate disease, that had resisted the usual remedies, justice requires that I should give my testimony in its favour. Among other cases that have come under my notice, those of Mrs. Hocker,* of Kensington, and J. Lambert's† child, are the most worthy of notice. In the former case, there was extensive ulceration and caries of the bones of the face, that was rapidly extending its ravages to the nose and palate. In the latter, a gangrenous ulceration, commencing on the inside of the cheek, had extended to the outside, and destroyed a portion of the cheek, and threatened its entire destruction. In both these cases, the diseases were in a progressive state, although very active treatment had been used, without benefit; but were speedily arrested in their progress, and in a short time perfectly cured by the use of Mr. Swaim's medicine.

ALEX. KNIGHT, M. D.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1824.

From Samuel R. Marshall, Surgeon of the United States' Naval Hospital, New York, &c.

I have used Mr. Swaim's Panacea in several cases of secondary syphilis, which were sent to the Navy Hospital at Brooklyn, and feel pleased to say with complete success.

SAMUEL R. MARSHALL, M.D.

New York, August 19, 1825.

* See p. 56.

† See p. 68.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

This medicine is offered as a remedy for Scrofula or King's Evil, Ulcerated Sore Throat, long standing Rheumatic Affections, Cutaneous diseases, White Swelling and Diseases of the Bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and Chronic diseases arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially for Syphilis, or affections arising therefrom, Ulcers of the Larynx, Nodes, &c. and that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of Mercury, &c. &c.—It has also been found useful in Diseases of the Liver.

In all disorders arising from an impure or contaminated state of the Blood, it will be found a powerful and an effectual remedy. The discovery of this medicine has been the effect of long and attentive study, and it is now made public from the most decided conviction, founded on ample experience, of its power in eradicating those diseases, *after every other medicine has failed.*

It cannot, however, be supposed that this PANACEA will invariably cure—the most esteemed medicines, employed by the Faculty, will *often fail* in the very diseases for which they are considered specifics; but if the use of it be persevered in, it will radically remove almost every case of the disorders specified. Thousands are lingering under those complaints, in some form, sinking to the grave, without a remedy, whom this medicine would certainly restore to perfect health and vigour. Its safety and innocence have been fully tested, so that it may be administered to the tenderest infant. The most distinguished physicians in the United States recommend it, and admit, that a more important discovery in medical science has not been made; and to use the language of one of the most eminent Professors of the age, *it is a triumph in the healing art.* To the present and rising generations the benefit must prove incalculable, not only by saving many valuable lives, but imparting strength and soundness to *debilitated and corrupted* constitutions,—*thereby preserving their offspring from hereditary diseases.* These facts, together with the numerous cures made, form *irresistible proof* of the high value of this remedy. No one, however, is advised to take it, without first fully convincing himself of the truth of what is here stated, and the rectitude of the Proprietor's intentions.

The cures performed in this city alone, establish its superior virtue on a basis too solid to be affected by the malignity of the envious. It is worthy of remark, that the greater part of the patients who have been

permanently cured, had, previous to the Proprietor's undertaking them, received the ablest assistance, and several were abandoned by their physicians, as being beyond the reach of human skill. *Such is the fact, and so extraordinary were many of the cases, that an exhibition was made of them in the University of Pennsylvania, by the Professor of Surgery, before a crowded audience of Students, who pronounced them wonders in the healing art.* It has been introduced into the PHILADELPHIA ALMS-HOUSE and PENNSYLVANIA and NEW YORK HOSPITALS, and such were its surprising effects—its success after all other medicines had failed, that the Surgeon of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Dr. Wm. Price, was induced to abandon his highly respectable office, from the laudable design of benefitting his fellow creatures, by carrying the Panacea to England; where it has already superseded the use of the genuine French Rob of Lafacteur in a number of instances, in diseases for which that is intended, and its virtues are publicly acknowledged by some of the most eminent surgeons there.

In all complicated cases of *Scrofula* and *Syphilis*, and where the Syphilitic Virus of the parent causes a development of *Scrofula* in the child, this is the only remedy upon which a single hope of recovery can be reasonably founded; there has been no instance of its failure, where properly used. It imparts vigour to the whole system while the cure is going on—an operation so long looked for in vain by the medical world; at the same time the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which under the common modes of practice, is usually withheld from the sufferer. In many instances where the horrible ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means but amputation could have saved life; in cases extreme even as here described, have patients been snatched from the grave and restored to good health, and the devouring disease completely eradicated. *The discovery of a remedy like this now offered for sale has been a desideratum from time immemorial.*

The proprietor does not suppose his bare assertion will convince: he will therefore give references to such as have been cured, and those under his care, among whom are many highly respectable citizens, that shall satisfy the most incredulous of its superior efficacy in the disorders for which it is here recommended. Every member of society should aid in diffusing information of this discovery—*humanity alone makes it a duty.*

☞ *Agents for the sale of the Panacea are appointed in the principal cities of the Union.—Each bottle has my signature on the label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal. Price—three dollars per bottle, or thirty dollars per dozen.*

WILLIAM SWAIM,
13 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE Proprietor of the PANACEA has reason to be grateful for the confidence which the public have shown in its excellence; and in sending forth an enlarged edition of the testimonials in its favour, calculated to confirm that confidence, he has but few observations to submit in addition to those contained in his Preface to the first collection. Every day has furnished him with fresh proof of the efficacy of his medicine, and abundant reason to thank God for having made him the instrument of its introduction among the many who are afflicted with the various diseases, which it has been found to cure, after every other means had proved unavailing. It is only a small part of the proof just mentioned, that he can adduce within the limits of such a publication as the present; but enough is given, he conceives, to remove all uncertainty, and weaken, if not eradicate, all prejudice in relation to the merits of the PANACEA. He earnestly wishes that it were as easy to suppress the workings of envy and jealousy in others, as to contend with honest or scientific doubt. He has been assailed by malevolence in various forms; while the boldest impositions have been practised upon the public by men who pretend, falsely, to have discovered the ingredients of his medicine, and have issued as the same, compounds of their own, which are far from possessing

the same virtue. With equal hardihood, they have used for their benefit, the very certificates which the real Panacea had, by its wonderful operation, drawn forth from both patients and medical practitioners.

He ought not, perhaps, to complain, since the proprietors of all celebrated remedies have been attacked and wronged in like manner. He places his trust in the fruits of experience for a complete triumph over all the devices of enmity and cupidity. There is one topic, however, among the invidious strictures of the day, upon which he will venture to touch now, though probably no necessity exists for noticing it at all: he means the concealment of the composition of the PANACEA, supposing it to be as general and powerful a remedy as he proclaims it to the world. He is content, as his defence against this ground of accusation, to refer the reader to the annexed quotations—the first from the work of a distinguished regular physician, and the other from a medical journal of high reputation.

With respect to the use of the term *Panacea* as the title of his medicine, there is, in fact, nothing ostentatious or empirical in this designation. It has been often employed, both by the ancients and moderns, in the restricted sense of a remedy for *a large class* of diseases, and not in its literal and more comprehensive meaning. The proprietor of the present remedy has never deemed nor really styled it an universal specific; but he became convinced that it was applicable to a greater variety of morbid cases than any other of which he had heard or read; and he thought himself therefore entitled to invest it with the name which would best express its peculiar merit, and under which it had been common to announce and distribute what was alleged or held to possess a similar character.

“ Observations on Gout and Rheumatism, by Charles Wilson, M. D. 3d edit. London, 1823, p. 50.

“ From the first, I was of course aware, that by keeping the composition of the Tincture secret, I exposed myself to some degree of censure, even from the more liberal of the profession. At the same time, I may say, that to the coarse and low abuse of the illiberal part of it, I am perfectly invulnerable. To such, no apology, no extenuation, no explanation is due. My appeal lies from the tyranny of custom, to the common reason and common equity of mankind.

“ It may be remarked, that if in the course of medical practice, any discovery is incidentally made, which promises to become of high advantage to society—liberality appears to demand that it should be immediately and unreservedly communicated to the faculty. Such discoveries are a common stock, open for the benefit of all. The circumstances of the present case are, however, of a very different kind.

“ To the thinking and liberal part of the medical profession, I might urge the sacrifices which I have made, both of property and time, in conducting a course of experiments wholly unconnected with the usual routine of medical practice, and that some remuneration should be expected for my labours; that only two sources of compensation are open to me, the government of the country and the people at large; and that the former, before it can be obtained, requires a vast pecuniary sacrifice, which I am unable to make, besides a parliamentary interest, which I do not possess. Taking all this into consideration, therefore, I conceive, that I have a justifiable right to appeal with confidence to the public, as whatever discoveries any man is able to make, are

as much his property as the estate which he purchases or inherits. Society has certainly a right to enjoy the benefit of his labours; but his labours have a rightful claim to be rewarded in return—‘the labourer is worthy of his hire.’ Besides, no system of remuneration can be more equitable, than that by which it is derived from the individuals who receive the benefit—a principle, indeed, on which almost all the intercourse of society is conducted and maintained.* I beg leave further to refer to the general reasons usually adduced in parliament, in support of the rewards granted by the two houses to meritorious individuals, whose discoveries have been of great public utility. Every word there uttered, upon such occasions, supports my claim. The strength, the propriety, and the justice of these arguments, I submit to my country. As to the value of a

* “On the propriety of concealing the composition of this remedy, the *Gazette of Health* makes the following remarks: ‘It is unquestionably for the benefit of invalids, that the medicine should be properly prepared, and as the reputation of the physician, who recommends it, greatly depends upon its producing the effects which he ascribes to it, it is his duty to see that it is made of the best ingredients, and that the preparation has been properly conducted. The careless manner in which medicines are compounded, in the shops of many apothecaries in London and in country towns, and the substitution and adulteration of drugs, which prevails to an alarming degree, endangers equally the reputation of the prescriber and the life of the patient. The public are sufficiently enlightened on the subject of medicine to be aware, that the opposition which secret medicines have experienced from the faculty, arises entirely from interested motives. Dr. Wilson will no doubt experience his share of abuse from this liberal body; but the *odium medicum*, which he may incur, on account of preparing the medicine himself, will elevate him in the estimation of every person that is capable of reflection. So far from blaming Dr. Wilson for concealing the name of the plant from which it is made, the thanks of the public are due to him for superintending the preparation of it.’

secret medicine, it is a practical question to be decided by fact, and cannot be estimated *à priori*, or by theoretical speculation. In proportion as the benefit derived from the exhibition of a medicine exceeds the evils which may result from its use, when taken agreeably to the prescribed directions, it possesses a value to the patient, which is just the same, whether its composition be known, or remain a secret.* Upon this plain and self-evident principle, I have relied for the decision of the public upon the merits of the medicine, nor has the result disappointed my expectations. It has been tried in many thousand instances, during upwards of *ten years*, without either producing injurious consequences, or failing in its effects, unless in a very few instances indeed, and those chiefly where the rules prescribed have been violated; or where it has been used in cases to which I have never professed to deem it applicable, and in which the patient has expected from it that kind of relief which has never been promised. The author can even assume higher ground, and plead the example of the Royal College of Physicians in London, for pre-

* “ ‘I apprehend, that the circumstance of a medicine being a secret does not of itself create an objection to its being employed in practice. All medicines, even the most simple, may be deemed secrets, inasmuch as we are ignorant of the principles upon which their agency depends. No one has yet attempted to show how rhubarb purges, or how ipecacuanha excites vomiting. It is sufficient for us to know, that it really possesses valuable properties; that its use is safe, and that we are well enough acquainted with its effects, to enable us to employ it to advantage. And this is all the patient who takes, or the physician who prescribes it, need be solicitous about. It would indeed be highly absurd, as well as cruel, to withhold a remedy for the afflicted, that offers an almost certain and immediate relief, merely because we are ignorant of the name of the plant which it is extracted from, the discovery of which is not essential to the knowledge of its properties.’—Dr. JONES.

scribing a medicine the composition of which is kept secret. In the case, for instance, in several of the medicines introduced into the London Pharmacopœia, it is expressly stated, that the plants which they are derived from are still nondescript or unknown to the College, and yet they hesitate not to recommend their employment. Among these nondescript and unknown medicines are calumba, kino, myrrh, and sagapenum,* all of which are medicines of considerable value; and the College accordingly was too sensible of their good qualities to discard them, on the trivial grounds, that they were ignorant of their origin. For the same reason, though the composition of the tincture is kept secret, yet is it not on that account to be discarded, when it has been so extensively proved to be efficacious and innocent."

* "The following extracts from the Pharmacopœia will prove the correctness of the remarks in the text:

" ' *Calumbæ radix*. Plantæ adhuc anonymæ radix.' p. 8.

" ' *Kino*. Arboris nondum descriptæ, Africanæ, extractum.' p. 14.

" ' *Myrrha*. Arboris nondum descriptæ Gummi-resina.' p. 16.

" ' *Sagapenum*. Plantæ nondum descriptæ Gummi-resina.' p. 19.

"I am aware that kino has been said to be produced from the *Butea frondosa*: (see Roxburgh's *Plants of Coromandel*, v. i, 22 to 24, and *Pharmacop. Dublinensis*, p. 29,) but so far as I know, the others are still unknown, and even the kino is doubtful."

PREFACE

TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THE subject of the following pages having been before the public for a considerable length of time, and the experience of numbers of the profession of Medicine and others, having sanctioned its utility in the diseases for which it has been used, an apology would now seem to be altogether unnecessary were it not for the circumstance, that many persons have formed and propagated opinions calculated to prejudice the public mind, and cause them to number it with the host of quack medicines daily vended to our fellow-citizens, as cures for every disease to which the human frame is incident. That these opinions are incorrect, I will endeavour by the mass of conclusive evidence I shall bring before the public, satisfactorily to demonstrate.

When this medicine was first introduced to the notice of the public, it was supported by experience, unaided by art and sophistry—its utility was *practically* known to the proprietor, and it required only that the public should become acquainted with the numerous and important cures effected by its use, in order to establish for it a reputation, not to be affected by the artifices of the interested, nor the sneers of the uncandid.

Under the impression, therefore, that there exists in the minds of many a desire to become acquainted with the facts connected with this medicine, I do not hesitate

to come forward, and relate a few out of the great number of cases in which it has been successfully employed in this city; and to bring before the public a number of letters received from persons at a distance, who could have no other interest than that of being enabled from having experienced its utility in their own cases, to propagate facts so important to the community at large.

In this city, several cases of Scrofula, which had resisted every curative means, and baffled the skill of some of the most respectable practitioners, have been effectually cured in a comparative short space of time, by the continued use of this remedy, and there are many others now under its use, with evident signs of amendment. What, I would ask, can be a greater proof of the estimation in which it is held by the profession of Medicine, than to know that some of the cures were considered so extraordinary in character, that they were exhibited in the *University of Pennsylvania, as wonders in the healing art?* What can be a greater proof of its utility, than to know that it is recommended by some who stand in the most exalted rank in the profession of Medicine? What can be more satisfactory to the public than to know, that it is used in three public institutions in this country, alike eminent for the professional skill which presides over them, and the purely benevolent purposes for which they are designed—the PENNSYLVANIA and NEW YORK HOSPITALS and the PHILADELPHIA ALMSHOUSE? These facts are of themselves conclusive! they require no comment.

Numerous objections have been urged against it, by those who know nothing of it; numerous *conjectures* have been formed as to its composition; each one more incorrect than the preceding: one has supposed it to be muriate of gold—another, corrosive sublimate; this one

has supposed it to be arsenic, and that one a decoction of sarsaparilla, or cicuta, &c.—Surely the fact of its having *cured* several cases in which all of these various remedies, and more too, had been previously employed, is sufficient to convince any one, that it consists of neither of these articles; and, if they continue to persist in the belief that it does consist of some or all of them, then we know not how they account for its acting so much more beneficially under the care of one person than another—unless, indeed, they conceive that the *miraculous power of curing by the touch, has descended from the ancient kings of France and England, to the truly fortunate proprietor of the Panacea!*

In this publication, I mean not to derogate from the profession of Medicine: none can entertain for this science a more exalted opinion—a more profound respect; I merely advance what my experience with this discovery fully sanctions. Daily do we behold something new in almost every art and science; new discoveries and improvements continue every day to be advanced; in a word, no science, no art, is perfect; each day discloses some imperfection of the preceding, and in all human probability, the day will never be, when man shall have arrived at the acme of perfection.

With these few general observations I shall proceed more immediately to my subject, and bring before my readers a relation of some few cases, &c. which will fully illustrate the position laid down, viz. its utility in the diseases mentioned. These pages might be swelled to a much greater length, with many others, but as it would add no greater impression to minds open to conviction, I shall be content with giving a few; the sceptical I cannot convince.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THE diseases in which this medicine has been most conspicuously useful, are *Scrofula* or *King's Evil*, *Mercurial Disease*, deep-seated *Syphilis*, *Rheumatism*, *Ulcers of the Throat and Larynx*, all disorders arising from a contaminated or impure state of the blood, and almost every disease of an ulcerous nature. In all complicated cases of *Syphilis* and *Scrofula*, and where the syphilitic virus of the parent has caused a development of *Scrofula* in the child, the beneficial powers of this remedy have been peculiarly conspicuous, few cases have resisted its powers. It has been tried in a great number of cases of this description, and with the most decided success *in every instance*. In the cure of *Nodes*, this medicine has also particularly distinguished itself. I need not dwell upon the benefit to be derived by mankind from a remedy which is calculated speedily to restore a state of perfect health, those who may be labouring under these most loathsome diseases; and that such a remedy is now before the public, I feel confident I shall be enabled, in the following pages, to demonstrate to the satisfaction of my readers. In thus expressing myself I by no means wish to be understood as pronouncing this to be an infallible remedy: on the contrary, aware that the suffering part of the community are ever ready to seize with avidity, upon any thing which may come forward under such pretensions, or

which may have the semblance of novelty, I wish not to deceive them: this, like all other medicines, even the most esteemed receipts of the Pharmacopœia, is liable sometimes to fail. I merely wish to impress upon their minds, that a plan of treatment is offered, which has been in a great number of cases successful, where all the ordinary means of cure had been previously resorted to in vain. This I assert under the most positive conviction of its correctness; and in which I am well assured my readers, after having perused the sequel, will freely accord.

In chronic and mercurial rheumatism of years standing, this medicine has seldom failed of effecting a permanent cure in a comparative short space of time. The numerous cases in which it has been employed, and in neither of which has it failed of entirely removing the disease, has established for it the reputation of being, in this disease, almost a specific. It will be seen that several cases are given which will satisfactorily prove its great utility in this painful disorder.

Besides the diseases heretofore mentioned, we also see it a valuable remedy in that afflictive disease *Tinea Capitis*, or ulcerated sore head; a disease which so often tries the patience of the parent and the skill of the physician, and under which children are frequently doomed to remain almost without hope of relief for a series of years. We also see it useful in that diseased state of the Liver (*Chronic Hepatitis*) where the patient has endured long and severe suffering, without ever receiving the least benefit from a long continued use of medicines, and where a great quantity of mercury had been taken into the system, without having the desired effect, but where the disease seemed rather to be aggravated. That it is useful in these disorders, my readers

cannot doubt, upon perusing the subjoined letters of Mr. Nathan M. Chafee, of Baltimore, and Captain James D. Woodside, of Washington City.*

This medicine has been employed in a great number of cases of *White Swelling* of the joints, with the most decided success. Several cases of this disease, which had resisted every means that could be suggested, and which seemed to be getting worse daily, have been perfectly cured by a course of this remedy, and in *but very few instances* of this disease in which it has been tried (a great number,) has it failed of making a perfect cure. It has also been used in that distressing affection denominated the *Hip Disease*, and cases are not wanting to demonstrate its utility. In general, where a perfect cure has not been effected, we find it exercising its beneficial effects by soothing the pain, increasing the appetite, and greatly adding to the comforts of the patient.

This medicine is perfectly harmless, and no ill effects need be feared from it, *when used in proper doses, according to the directions which accompany it.* It may be given without hesitation, or the least apprehension of danger, alike to the most tender infant and the adult, with equally beneficial results.

I shall now proceed to lay before my readers several interesting cases which have come immediately under my own observation, and the truth with which they are severally delineated, if questioned, may be easily obtained from the persons themselves, who are most of them residents in the city, and who are all willing to be

* Several other cases of decided liver complaint have come under my observation since the publication of the first edition, and from actual experience, I am enabled to speak in far more positive terms of the beneficial effects of the Panacea in this disease; in fact, in no one case has it failed of doing good.

seen by any one who may doubt for a moment the facts mentioned in their several cases, and who are, moreover, anxious that the deplorable condition in which they were previous to the use of my medicine, and its beneficial effects on them, may be generally known, in order that it may induce their fellow sufferers to try that which had promptly, and at the same time so effectually cured them of disorders under which they had laboured for a considerable length of time, and for the removal of which, every thing that nature and art could possibly devise had been previously tried in vain.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

From the National Gazette of December 29, 1821.

The following account of an extraordinary medicine appears in such a guise as to entitle it to the respect of every regular bred practitioner.

“Although the science of medicine has arrived at such perfection as to enable its professors to decide regarding the nature of disease, and the most proper means for its removal, yet there are some cases, probably depending on constitutional idiosyncrasy, which very frequently resist all the known remedies. Scrofula and Syphilis are among these; they frequently take on peculiar and horrible forms in their latter stages, producing pains, ulcers, and a train of evils, which continue to increase in despite of all the known remedies.

“The following facts, however, show that a remedy for these diseases, in their worst forms, is within the reach of our practitioners. At the lecture delivered on the fourteenth instant at the University of Pennsylvania, by Professor Gibson, two patients were exhibited who had been afflicted with ulceration in its most frightful form for several years: the throat, lips, and nose, as well as the bones and soft parts of the face were partly destroyed in both patients, and in one an eye was entirely lost. The professor, in the course of his lecture, stated the cases of these patients; that they had been treated in the usual way without success; and that they were finally restored to perfect health by the use of a medicine recently introduced in this city, known by the name of SWAIM'S PANACEA.

"I deem this communication a just tribute to the virtues of a medicine which I think bids fair to be the means of relieving a great deal of human suffering. That remedy which a learned and respectable professor has thought worthy of a particular notice before a numerous class of students would seem to have claims to the attention of every practitioner of the healing art.

"A STUDENT."

Medicines which are issued under a title such as Swaim's Panacea, and by persons who are not regular physicians, are liable to encounter much distrust, if they have not at least the direct sanction of some respectable member of the faculty. This obstacle is entirely removed in the instance of the present remedy, by the several certificates of distinguished doctors which are inserted in this volume; but, if those certificates were wanting, it is believed that enough to answer the same purpose would be furnished in the annexed article, which the editor of the Gazette wherein it first appeared ascertained and announced to be authentic and exact.

The two cases to which reference is made in the communication just quoted are the following. They need no commentary.

CASE I.

CATHERINE M'ROY, aged about 22 years, for fourteen years had been labouring under an ulcerous affection of the face: it first commenced on the neck, extending all over the face, and had nearly destroyed the whole of the soft parts, together with the bones; portions of the nasal,

upper maxillary bone, and all the teeth of the upper jaw, had come away—a great portion of the frontal bone was absorbed—the nose was entirely gone—several ulcers on the neck and throat: she was almost unable to swallow any thing; she had followed the advice of several respectable practitioners, and numerous other persons who pretended to cure such diseases, without any success, and was daily expecting and wishing for death. At this time, after a close confinement of upwards of three years, when she had entirely lost all hopes of relief, and became so offensive that tar, sugar, &c. was obliged to be burned in her room, she came under my care. To go into a detail of her sufferings would be impossible, and perhaps not believed. There was now an ulcer which had extended to the *trachea*, and opened it to a considerable extent, so that it was with the utmost difficulty that she could breathe: the pain was almost insupportable; some of the arteries were obliged to be taken up to prevent her bleeding to death. In this critical situation the Panacea was resorted to; its effects were in a very few days visible; the rapidity with which the face, which was one complete ulcer, began to heal, is almost incredible; the ulcers on each side the mouth healed so rapidly, as almost entirely to close the mouth, which, after she had desisted taking the medicine was obliged to be enlarged by the knife. Since she was cured, her health has been much better than ever it was previous: more than three years have elapsed, and not the least appearance of a recurrence of the disease has manifested itself; and she is now in perfect health and grown very fleshy.

This case, and the following one, are considered without a parallel in the annals of disease; they are both in this city, and may be seen at any time.

CASE II.

ELIZABETH SOBY, aged 33 years—was for five years afflicted with an ulcerated state of the face: it commenced in the nose and spread with great rapidity all over the face—the right eye was entirely lost, having ulcerated and sloughed out—the discharge was very great, and so offensive as to prevent her friends approaching her—pieces of the nasal and upper maxillary bones had come away—the right side of the nose was gone, and her whole face was inflamed and swelled to an alarming degree—she suffered the most excruciating pain, so much as to prevent her from having any sleep, excepting what she could get whilst sitting in a chair—she could not lie down for fear of suffocation, and her prayer was for death to relieve her. In this distressing situation, after having followed medical advice for four years without avail, she made application to me for the use of the Panacea, and immediately commenced the use of it. In the short space of two weeks the change in her appearance and spirits was truly wonderful; she had now, comparatively speaking, no pain—the ulcers were fast healing: the left side of the nose was turned over, and I succeeded in covering with it the large opening which otherwise would have been left in her face: her appetite was much better, and after the use of a few bottles she was restored to better health (to use her own language) than she had ever enjoyed. Three years have elapsed, and she remains at this period in good health, and is as strong and fleshy as she ever was in her life.

CASE III.

MICHAEL ANDERSON, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, a stout robust man, aged 45 years, formerly boatswain's mate of the ship *Britannia*, at the battle of Trafalgar—of a good constitution, contracted a disease in Ireland, and on his passage to Philadelphia in the ship *Hannah*, captain Graham, mercury was employed for its removal, but a continued exposure to the inclemencies of the weather, rendered his case desperate, and on his arrival here, he made application to Gilbert Robertson, Esq. British consul, and being a British seaman he was accordingly placed in the Pennsylvania Hospital, on the eighth day of September, 1821, where he continued growing worse; innumerable blotches, followed by wide-spreading ulcers, having made their appearance on various parts of his body, he now presented a horrible spectacle, not easy to be described—for the dispersion of these, mercury was again resorted to, urged to salivation, with the decoction of the woods, &c.—and shortly after this he became afflicted with the most excruciating pains in all his limbs and head—ulcers appeared in his throat and the roof of his mouth and nose, and the loss of several small pieces of bones of the nose soon followed: thus situated, he lay in a most distressed condition, and every thing prescribed for him seemed to be of no use; in fact, his disease appeared to be unconquerable; he was considered as incurable, brought down to a mere skeleton, and scarcely able to walk.

Mr. Robertson had him taken from the Hospital on the twenty-fifth November, 1822, and placed under my care, when he was immediately put under the use of the Panacea. This medicine now had to combat with the very *hydra* of disease, which had baffled

the combined efforts of some of our best surgeons—and in the course of ten or twelve days it began to display its usual conquering powers, by lessening the pain which this brave seaman had suffered for several months; he could now sleep with ease, which he had been a stranger to so long; his appetite began to increase, and his bodily strength began to resume its wonted vigour, when a considerable discharge of bloody and offensive matter took place from the head and nose, which in a short time became a healthy pus; this in a short time ceased entirely; the ulcers healed, and in about ten weeks he was perfectly restored to health, and was as fat and hearty as he ever was in his life; was put on board the brig *Ann*, Captain Harrison, on the twenty-fifth March, 1823, bound to London, able to enter the service of his country again.

For the satisfaction of the reader we subjoin the following respectable certificate.

“I certify, that Michael Anderson, a British seaman, was sent to the Pennsylvania Hospital by my orders, and after remaining there for fourteen months, during which time he was in a miserable state, and the report I received from the steward of the Institution declared him incurable, he was then removed to private lodgings, and Mr. Swaim voluntarily offered his services, and by the application of his Panacea the man recovered, and I sent him home to England in good health.

“GILBERT ROBERTSON,
His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Philadelphia.”

I wish particularly to call attention to the foregoing case, not because it is a remarkable one, calculated to excite curiosity, but from a much more important consideration. Thousands of unfortunate men have suffered in a manner similar to this individual, from being insulated from the reach of medical assistance, and having no means of arresting the progress of a disease, whose course is always marked by extreme suffering on the part of its victims, and whose termination is fatal. It is to be considered, also, that seamen, who of all classes of men are most destitute of medical aid, are also much exposed to this disease. The case of the unfortunate sailor who embarks on a long voyage, in a diseased condition, and in a vessel unprovided with a surgeon, is truly deplorable. If, however, a surgeon be present, affections of this kind can be rendered of little importance, and may be speedily removed in recent cases. But it frequently happens that cases of long standing are found among the crew of a ship, some, indeed, not less inveterate than those which baffle the exertions of the most experienced physicians, under the most favourable circumstances. Under these circumstances, it may not be impertinent to suggest the propriety of furnishing every vessel, belonging to the navy, with the Panacea. There is not, perhaps, a naval surgeon, who has been employed on long voyages, who has not witnessed cases in which a recourse to this article would have been invaluable. In the merchant service, also, the employment of the Panacea might, in many instances, be productive of the happiest effects.

These hints are all that is deemed necessary in this place; the question, if any can exist, of the propriety of furnishing naval medicine chests with Swaim's Panacea, can be fully argued by any one who will take the trouble of making himself acquainted with the character of this remedy.

CASE IV.

MRS. R. C. TREGOMAINE, aged about 30 years, had been for upwards of three years afflicted with ulcerations of different parts of her body, but more particularly on the face, neck, right hand and arm. She had been nearly two years under the treatment of almost all the most respectable physicians of this city, without receiving any benefit; on the contrary, she was daily growing worse. During this time, she suffered beyond all human calculation. To go into a detail of her sufferings would draw tears from the most insensible. In addition to her other afflictions, she lost her husband, who was worn down by fatigue in his attendance upon her both night and day. In this helpless situation she was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital on the twenty-ninth of September, 1821, where she remained until the sixteenth of October, 1822, under the care of the different surgeons of the house; but the disease instead of yielding bid defiance to all and every means of cure, and continued to extend itself to such an alarming degree as to threaten a very speedy termination: in fact, she was pronounced by the surgeons to be incurable. At this period, when the disease was worse than ever it had been, when her bodily health and strength were nearly exhausted, and no one in the house expected her to recover, she was placed under my care as a last resort.

To describe her situation would be impossible: she suffered the most excruciating pain; laudanum was given in large quantities, but to no purpose; an ulcer extended from the lower part of the neck to the upper part of the ear, thence across the cheek nearly to the mouth; the fingers and thumb of the right hand, as also the wrist and

arm, were ulcerated extensively, which destroyed the tendons and laid the bones bare; the upper and lower extremities were greatly swelled and inflamed; hectic fever came on, with a total loss of appetite and sleep; she was in fact helpless, and wishing for her last moments, that she might be relieved from pain and misery.

To the great surprise of every one, the Panacea had its usual effects on this hopeless female in eight days, when the first effect she perceived was an increase of appetite, together with a diminution of pain; she could now sleep with ease, which she had for a long time been a stranger to; it seemed as if new life had been imparted to her by an electric spark. In this way she continued rapidly to improve; all the sores healed, the pain entirely left her, and in two months she was discharged from the house cured: she has since increased in weight upwards of fifty pounds heavier than ever she was in her life.

"I THINK it no more than an act of justice to Mr. Swaim to certify, that the narrative of the above case, so far as it regards her treatment in the Pennsylvania Hospital, is entirely correct.

" WM. PRICE, M. D.

" *One of the Surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital.*

" 11th Month 8th, 1822."

CASE V.

[The following communication from one of our most respectable surgeons, (Dr. Stephen Brown, surgeon to the New York Alms-House,) will be found peculiarly interesting, inasmuch as it affords one of the most striking and decided instances of the successful application of the Panacea, in a case where a judicious use of the ordinary medicines had in vain contended against disease. Had this gentleman not been convinced of the superior advantages of this medicine over others, certainly it could not be expected that he would have given the communication.]

New York, August, 1824.

Sir,—Agreeably to your request, I send you the case of Mrs. H.

Yours, with respect,
STEPHEN BROWN, M. D.

MR. WM. SWAIM.

Mrs. H., aged 40, had delicate health during five years previous to March, 1823; during which time, she had several attacks of a Rheumatic affection about the Pelvic region—so severe at times as to disable her from the use of the lower extremities. About the first of March, 1823, she suddenly became paralytic in the lower extremities, so that all sense and power of motion became entirely extinct. Agreeably to her own statement, for several weeks preceding this, a small inflammatory tumour had existed over the *Sacrum*. Some short time after, a large tumour appeared upon the lower part of

the back, over the *Lumbar region*. Both of these tumours resulted in the formation of matter. The lower one became an ulcer of the carious kind, extending into the sacrum, and exfoliation was the consequence; the upper one, which was much the larger in extent, communicating with the lower by a sinus, which gave exit to a copious formation of matter. In consequence of pressure on the hips, by the constancy of the recumbent posture, together with the vitiated state of her habit, inflammation and ulceration took place on the hips over the trochanter major of each side. These ulcers assumed the mercurio-scrofulous character. The digestive organs lost their tone, symptomatic fever took place, which reduced the patient very much. The lower extremities became œdematous, which, together with a colliquative diarrhœa, seemed to threaten the immediate dissolution of this suffering female.

On the twenty-fourth of July, I was requested to see this lady, and found her situation as follows. The ulcer upon the *sacrum* was about three inches in diameter, each way. From this ulcer, a sinus extended upward upon the back, the fundus of which was five inches in diameter. The ulcers upon the hips, the surface of which though not more than two inches in diameter, were so deep as to admit the common probe full length under the integuments and among the muscles; and in the direction of the trochanter major of both sides, the probe came so close upon this process with a solidity of resistance as to leave little doubt but that the bone was involved in the disease. The feet and legs were much enlarged with œdema; she had some power of moving the limbs, but could sustain little or no weight upon them—for several weeks she had been affected with severe spasms in the muscles of the lower extremities; to relieve which,

laudanum had been given internally, and increased to the quantity of an ounce daily—the countenance was pale, without colour during any part of the day, and the face somewhat œdematous.

All circumstances considered, this case appeared to be a very unpromising one, and rather calculated to draw forth the strongest sympathies for a despairing sufferer, than to excite any hopes of the restoration of her health. *She had hitherto been attended by two of the most respectable physicians in this city, who, considering her case as hopeless, had abandoned her.*

Having a knowledge of the effects of Swaim's Panacea in some inveterate cases of ulcers, I thought proper to advise its use in this case, and directed a table-spoonful three times a day, with a decoction of sarsaparilla from a pint to a quart, during the same time; ordered all stimulating meats and drinks to be discontinued, and directed a light nutritious diet. The "black drop" was ordered instead of laudanum, to procure sleep and relieve spasms; and the ulcers were dressed with the unguent. precip. rub. of half the strength of the Edinburgh Dispensatory.

The Panacea agreed well with her stomach, but no perceptible alteration took place in her symptoms until she had taken one bottle, when a slight shade of a florid colour appeared in her face, more particularly about the nose. This phenomenon, in a countenance which for six months had presented nothing but a death-like paleness, gave encouragement to persevere. Her appetite soon began to increase, the digestive powers became more vigorous, and by the time the third bottle was used, the countenance had become materially changed, the appetite much improved, the ulcers had put on a much better appearance, and the œdema of the extremities, which

had been reduced by scarification and bandaging, did not return.

Five bottles of the *Panacea* were taken. At this time the appetite was remarkably good—complexion florid—the ulcers in a healthy state of granulation, healing fast, and had nearly closed—she had also gained considerable more power in the use of her limbs. She then took two bottles more of the *Panacea*. Her ulcers were now entirely healed—appetite fine—countenance quite florid—herself in a better state of health, and more fleshy than she had been for five years. This was in November last, since when she has taken no medicine, but has constantly, though gradually, gained motion and strength in her limbs—is now able to walk about tolerably well; to ascend and descend the stair-way without assistance; and hopes are entertained that she will yet have the power and use of her limbs nearly as well as formerly.

This I consider a remarkable instance of the restorative powers of medicine, and, although other means were tried in this case, yet I believe it was Swaim's *Panacea* which saved this lady from the dissolution which threatened her.

The ulcers in this case were manifestly connected with derangement of the digestive functions, and a general depraved condition of the system. I have uniformly observed that the *Panacea* tends, in such cases, to restore the healthy exercise of the digestive functions, and to give tone to the whole system.

CASE VI.

MRS. OFFNER, wife of Doctor Offner, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, at the age of eight years first perceived swellings of the glands in various parts of her body; both sides of the throat were affected; one also appeared at the same time over the left clavicle, and increased to the size of a hen's egg: in this state they remained without suppurating, but painful, for three years. By the advice of her physician, sea-bathing was tried for six weeks, but without benefit: on the contrary, the tumours seemed to increase in size. On her return home, the use of salt-water bathing was continued the whole of the following winter, but without effect. A tumour now arose on the middle of the left side of the lower jaw, extending up to the cheek bone, and greatly disfiguring her face: this remained for five months, at which time, by the help of leeches, some external applications, together with internal medicines, it was somewhat diminished in size. By the advice of another of the faculty in Philadelphia, a salivation was tried, which had the effect of relieving her; the swellings entirely disappeared, and did not return for eighteen months. They then re-appeared in the left side of the neck, accompanied with a stoppage of the puncta lachrymalia, and a severe pain in the forehead, which confined her to bed for nearly two months. In the month of August, 1814, she again consulted her former physician, who advised the use of tar water as a drink, and the insertion of tar ointment up the nose. This course was continued until the last of September, when, returning to Philadelphia, an operation was performed on both nostrils. In three weeks the stoppage was as great, and the pain in the

head as severe as formerly: tents were now inserted, and worn for about five months. In the course of the winter, a purulent discharge took place from her nose, which daily increased. About the last of June she again tried sea-bathing, but with as little benefit as formerly. While at the sea-shore, she found by introducing the little finger of both hands up her nostrils, that the septum on its upper part was completely destroyed. She returned home in August, and towards the end of November, came again to Philadelphia, and consulted two other members of the faculty, under whose care she remained until the following April, without any benefit. She then went home: the lower part of the septum began to inflame and ulcerate, and about the middle of June, whilst in the act of washing her face, her nose fell in, leaving a painful ulcer until November, at which time it healed. The upper lip now began to inflame and scab; in about six weeks she pulled off the scab, and found that a ragged ulcer had formed underneath. During this time, and for eighteen months afterwards, she took nitric acid, to the extent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ drachms daily: the ulcer healed in about eight weeks. A swelling in the internal corner of the left eye then arose, that gave great pain. The operation for fistula was performed, and a tent worn for several months. During this time the soft palate began to inflame and ulcerate, and, after some months, was entirely destroyed. The corner of the eye then gathered, and the operation was again performed, and a tent worn. Her health continued to decrease until February, 1822, when a hoarseness and swelling of the throat took place. The voice was nearly gone. Blisters and gargles were used, but without effect. The root of the tongue ulcerated, and the glands on each side gathered and broke, discharging freely offensive

pus. Chills and fever followed—total loss of taste and smell—no appetite—frequently nearly choked, owing to the want of uvula.

Hearing of the great cure performed upon Mrs. Brown of Erie, as she passed through Lancaster on her return home, she determined immediately to come to Philadelphia, and place herself under the care of Mr. Swaim. She now was in a most deplorable situation—weak, emaciated and hopeless; her taste and smell entirely lost; her skin cold and mottled: the ulcers in her throat had extended so far down, that the least irritation caused choking to such a degree as nearly to suffocate her, and it was with the utmost difficulty she could swallow the least sustenance. A continual cough harassed her night and day, accompanied with an abundant discharge of very offensive matter, and nearly a total loss of her voice; in short, her situation was such that her physicians and friends were of opinion that she could not reach Philadelphia alive. She began the use of the Panacea by taking a tea-spoonful night and morning, increasing the dose as she gained strength; and in a short time the wonderful powers of this long looked for remedy began to astonish every beholder. In less than two weeks the ulcers in her throat began to heal rapidly—she could swallow with the most perfect ease—her appetite was restored—her bodily health and strength improved fast, and in eight weeks she returned home in perfect health.

It may not be amiss to state, that the physicians employed in the case of Mrs. Offner, were among the most eminent in our city.

For the satisfaction of the readers, I subjoin a letter from the lady herself, which I hope will satisfy the most incredulous.

“ Lancaster, January 10, 1823.

“ Dear Sir,

“ I transmit to you, through the medium of a letter, an account of the principal part of my sufferings, previous to my going to Philadelphia to place myself under your care in July last.

“ I was afflicted with violent pains in my throat, head and breast, was weak, emaciated, reduced to a skeleton; and almost helpless; my throat was in such a situation, that I was unable to drink water, and if I attempted to drink, it passed through my nose, the bones of which were completely destroyed, and had fallen in even with my face. My palate was entirely gone, and a number of my teeth were extracted in consequence of the ulcers in the roof of my mouth: a number of bones having also came away from thence, my situation became very alarming; but as I had had already the best medical advice the United States could afford, without relief, I thought it useless to apply any thing further to arrest the progress of the disease. I was also afflicted with a violent cough, so violent that at every attack I expected to strangle, the ulcers having reached so far down the throat. I discharged great quantities of matter from this part, and had a continual sickness at the stomach, owing to the matter lodging there; my appetite was nearly gone, and I could scarcely swallow any thing. For six months my voice had so far left me, that it was with difficulty I could make myself understood; the organs of speech were nearly exhausted: in fact, I was as bad as I could be to be alive, and had made every preparation to leave this world, when, hearing of the great cures you were performing, there seemed to be a ray of hope left. With some reluctance and difficulty I was brought down from Lancaster to Philadelphia, and

placed under your care, having nearly strangled twice on the road.

“After I had taken your medicine a few days, I experienced great relief; I began to swallow with ease; my appetite returned; I became stronger and stronger every day; my drooping spirits began to revive;—my relief appeared like a dream; my skin changed its colour and became soft; every nerve and vein which had lain dormant for years seemed to acquire new life, and I felt as if operated upon by electricity. I gradually acquired flesh and strength, and returned home in two months in good health, to the amazement of all my friends and former physicians, who would not credit the cure until they called to witness it. I now remain well, and consider myself perfectly restored to health.

“The foregoing is a description of part of my sufferings, and of the relief I received by the use of your invaluable Panacea. There can be no doubt, that had I not experienced the wonderful healing powers of the medicine, I could not have lived three months longer.

“With sentiments of gratitude,

“I remain yours, &c.

“CATHERINE B. OFFNER.

“MR. WM. SWAIM.”

Extraordinary and incredible as the case of Mrs. Offner may appear, it is more than equalled by several not here recorded, to which I can give the most respectable reference at any time.

This is, indeed, a most extraordinary case of disease. Commencing at an early period in the life of the patient, and proceeding with such gradual and determined steps

to spread its ravages in the system, it seemed to set every means for its arrest at defiance. In this case the patient enjoyed every advantage that the art of medicine could suggest—until every known means of cure had been fairly tried and found to be unavailing, not only to remove the disease, but even to retard its progress during twelve years. Under these circumstances the effect of the Panacea was truly remarkable. Unless the fact had really occurred, we could never have been brought to believe that any agent whatsoever could, in so short a time, restore a long lost tone to the stomach, remove the pain consequent to extensive destruction of organization, heal the ulcers which had been so long existing as to have become habitual to the system, and finally to destroy the stubborn cause of all this mischief.

If any case can illustrate an inveterate constitutional disposition to disease, surely this one does; and there are no cases, as we have previously remarked, better calculated to test the last powers of medicine, than such as these.

During the stay of Mrs. Offner in this city, she was visited by some of the most distinguished physicians, all of whom can testify to the correctness of the above history of her case, and the benefit she received.

It may be a satisfaction to the reader to know that she remains in good health to this day, and that her taste and smell have returned, both of which she had been deprived of for several years.

June, 1825. .

CASE VII.

Statement of a cure performed by Swaim's Panacea on a negro, belonging to the estate of the late Pierce Butler, Esq. of Philadelphia.

JOHN, an African, was purchased in 1803, aged about 16 years. In 1806, he became afflicted with several large deep ulcers on his wrists, arms and neck; he lingered in this way for a long time, until he became unable to do any work. He was then placed in the hospital, where he remained from 1812 until May, 1823, where every possible means were used for his relief without the desired effect: on the contrary, he became worse; he had deep ulcers on both wrists, which extended to his elbows and shoulders, from thence to his neck and face, and had destroyed his right eye, and nearly the use of his arms; besides one on the hip, which extended over the most part of his back. He had used every thing which was thought could be of service, when the prepared corrosive sublimate was recommended, and he went through several courses of it; in all, he took about 400 grains without any effect. The poor fellow suffered beyond description until 1823, when *Swaim's Panacea* was recommended. John was a fair subject to test its virtues. At this time the ulcers were worse than ever, and all hopes of his recovery were abandoned. He began the use of the *Panacea*, and when he had used only three bottles, his ulcers were nearly all healed. I directed him to take the fourth bottle, which made a perfect cure of him; since then, his health has been very good, he has much improved in flesh, and is now able to do his work. I show him to persons who visit the estate, that the

use of this invaluable medicine may be diffused for the benefit of those who suffer.

ROSWELL KING, JR.

Agent for the estate of Pierce Butler, Esq.

Butler's Island, near Darien, Georgia, May 26, 1824.

Darien, (Geo.) May 30, 1824.

SIR,

I have been applied to for a Certificate of what I know of the case of a negro man, John, belonging to the estate of Pierce Butler, Esq. I have often seen him in the hospital, and I took his case to be hopeless, and from its extent, one of long standing. He had been in the hospital several years, and considered incurable, when he was put under the use of your Panacea, given according to the directions; the negro was certainly restored to health by its use, and is a useful servant.

E. C. GROSVENOR, M. D.

MR. WILLIAM SWAIM.

The negroes who are confined in large numbers on plantations in hot climates, are peculiarly liable to such forms of disease as that above described, and various others arising from a vitiated state of the blood, and want of cleanliness and variety of food. These diseases so frequently set ordinary practice at defiance, and render their miserable victims both useless and expensive to their masters, that planters would study their own interest as well as that of humanity, by keeping always a supply of Swaim's Panacea, which appears to be the only thing which can be relied on in such cases. And this is the more necessary on account of the difficulty, in many of these situations, of obtaining medical attendance.

CASE VIII.

The following case was drawn up by Dr. Lamb, a very respectable practitioner of Frankford. It was motives of humanity which induced him to give it publicity.

MRS. F., aged 44 years, reports herself as having enjoyed good health, until about eight years since; at which time, she gave birth to a healthy son:—in the succeeding year was attacked with severe pain in the extremities, which has continued, with very little intermission, until the middle of last year.

After the first ten months of her suffering, tumours of an indolent character were to be seen slowly advancing on the arms and legs—proceeding to suppuration, and opening, after an interval of two to five months, from their first appearance—forming ulcers of a most unhealthy aspect—discharging, at first, a puriform matter, soon degenerating into a kind of fetid sanies, sometimes increasing irregularly to the size of three or four inches in diameter, often assuming a gangrenous appearance; and finally, after several months, gradually diminishing in size, and healing, while others were forming, and making a similar progress on other parts of the extremities; the cicatrices always exhibiting considerable loss of substance, and consequently producing some deformity of those parts which had suffered most severely. Ultimately, these tumours were seen over the clavicle, frontal, and parietal bones, some pieces of which came away, always progressing in the same tedious manner. In the mean time, the general health of the patient was necessarily declining.—

Anorexia and constipation were prominent symptoms. Medical attendance had been rendered, but with very little effect.

Four years since, the case came under my notice. I continued to prescribe occasionally, until the beginning of last year, and generally with some immediate relief to the patient; but the effect of my prescriptions were not permanent. The administration of tonic remedies were found useful. As local applications, the fermenting and carrot poultices generally effected a favourable change in the appearance of the ulcers; which would then slowly heal under the simple or saturnine cerates. These remedies were always attended with some apparent benefit while regularly continued—but when intermitted for a few weeks, the disease appeared to renew its attack with increased severity. From December until June last, all regular prescriptions had been abandoned. The state of the patient was every day becoming more serious, until she was confined to a recumbent position, and unable to raise either hand to her head. The discharge from six or eight large ulcers, the continued and severe pain, anorexia, &c. had gradually prostrated the patient, and seemed on the eve of ending her sufferings in death.

I had wished to see the effects of Swain's Panacea in this case, believing it possible that relief might be obtained from the use of that medicine. Application was accordingly made, and before half a bottle had been used, there was an evident amendment; such as had never been experienced from any other remedy.

The Panacea was used in this case without any auxiliary. No local applications were made, except of the most simple character. After using it for two weeks, the pain gradually abated; appetite was restored; the

ulcers assumed a more healthy aspect, and continued to heal, while the general health of the patient was constantly improving.

Mrs. F. has not used the Panacea with that punctuality which was advised by Mr. Swaim; she has, however, just finished the third bottle. The ulcers have all completely healed, and she has been quite free from pain for the last six months, and her general health is much better than it has been for seven years.

The communication of this case has been delayed, that it might be made more entirely satisfactory. I have now no hesitation in testifying to the efficacy of this valuable medicine.

JOHN F. LAMB, M. D.

Frankford, (near Philadelphia,) 14th January, 1825.

I could relate many other cases of precisely a similar nature to those enumerated, in which the Panacea has been equally successful, but this would be superfluous. Indeed, to relate all the instances in which this medicine has been serviceable, after other remedies had failed, would require more time for their perusal than any individual would bestow. I have selected only those, whose remarkable character will best illustrate the powers of the remedy, and whose variety will exhibit the most important forms of disease in which it can be serviceable.

CASE IX.

JOSEPH SMITH, of Havre de Grace, Maryland, had been labouring for a considerable length of time under a very obstinate disease, which threatened the most serious consequences. He had consulted and been under the care of several respectable surgeons in Baltimore and other places in Maryland for near three years, and had taken all the medicines made in imitation of Swaim's Panacea, but to no purpose; he had also been in the Pennsylvania Hospital some time without relief, and finally returned home, despairing of ever being cured. Through the humanity of Dr. Le Baron, (who had seen some of the cures performed by this medicine) he was again conveyed to this city, for the purpose of being placed under the care of Mr. Swaim. He then had, in different parts of his body, seventeen large sloughing ulcers—the smell was very offensive—he was perfectly helpless—could not sleep, and could scarcely take nourishment enough to support him—his palate was all gone—several portions of the bones of the face had come away—the frontal bone was partly absorbed—*every joint* in his body was greatly swelled and inflamed—the skin was corrugated, and seemed fast to the bones; he was in fact a mere skeleton; his hair was falling out—he was deaf—and partially blind: to form an adequate idea of his sufferings is impossible. His condition was such that he was refused a passage in the steam boat, and had to be sent to Philadelphia by private conveyance. It was very difficult to procure him lodgings after he arrived, owing to his offensive condition. A great number of persons who called to see him were struck with horror at the sight. In this dreadful state the Panacea was given,

and by the help of Providence it soon displayed its wonderful powers over this dreadful disease. If it were possible to draw a parallel with that of Lazarus of old, Smith's case might with propriety serve. In ten days the ulcers began to heal, and in the short space of six weeks he had so far recovered as to be enabled to return to his family *on horseback*. To judge correctly of his present state of health, as well as the correctness of our delineation of his case, I refer our readers to the following letter from Dr. Le Baron, which I doubt not will convince the most scrupulous that it is drawn up with the greatest fidelity.

“*Havre de Grace, (Md.) Aug. 8th, 1822.*

“I recommended Mr. Joseph Smith, of Havre de Grace, immediately to proceed on, and place himself under the care of Mr. Win. Swaim, of Philadelphia, the person so celebrated for the success of a medicine he makes use of in the cure of Syphilis, in its various incipient, confirmed, and secondary stages, and in most of the mercurial diseases incident to this climate (Smith's being a combination of the two last, and more obstinate and inveterate than any I had yet met with or heard of). Four years strict discipline from the *various* sons of Esculapius had, instead of curing or even relieving the complaint, brought him to appear more like a dried preparation for an anatomical study, than one of the human family alive. A disorganization and dissolution of osseous and soft parts of the organs of speech, and nose, had so far advanced as to occasion sounds, in place of voice, more like the croaking of ravens: he had numerous ulcers on different parts of his body. In this situation he was conveyed to Philadelphia with difficul-

ty, and placed under the care of Mr. Swaim, whom I wrote to, stating his case. In six weeks he returned home to his family, well. It has been now two years since, and he still continues well, and in excellent health and spirits; his voice is gradually reassuming somewhat of its wonted sound and modulation, and his person possesses more of the rotundity than ever.

(Signed)

“FRANCIS LE BARON, M. D.

“*Late U. S. Apothecary General.*

“MR. W. SWAIM.

“From his friend and well-wisher,

“F. L. B.”

This man remains in perfect health to this day.
June, 1825.

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We frequently find among those who have been improperly treated for syphilis by mercurial preparations, either the secondary forms of syphilis, or the scarcely less dangerous mercurial disease. But it is seldom that we see both of these forms of disease occurring at the same time in one person, as in the instance of the unfortunate subject of the foregoing history. A conjunction of disorders like this, is well calculated to put the physician at a stand. Mercury upon which he would depend for the removal of one train of symptoms, would assuredly aggravate the other. It is certainly an extraordinary and very happy property of Swaim's Panacea which enables it to attack with success this complication of disease.

The present case is a highly interesting one, as it clearly illustrates the simultaneous effects of the Panacea on the mercurial disease, and the secondary form of syphilis; and it is related by authority which cannot be doubted.

CASE X.

MRS. I. BROWN, aged about 40 years, from Warren county, Pennsylvania, for the last nine years of her life had been in the most deplorable condition imaginable, from an ulcerated state of the face and throat—had been subject to the treatment of a number of the most respectable practitioners in this state: her husband, a member of the legislature, when at Harrisburgh, hearing of this medicine, immediately proceeded home, for the purpose of bringing her to Philadelphia to make a trial of it; arrived, she accordingly came under the notice of Mr. Swaim, with the recommendation of one of the professors in the University of Pennsylvania, who frankly gave it as his most decided opinion (this opinion was expressed to the husband of Mrs. B—,) that it was the only plan of treatment which offered any prospect of success: accordingly, she commenced the use of the Panacea. At this time language can scarcely express how deplorable was her situation—the nose entirely gone—the nasal and palate bones, and several portions (nearly one hundred pieces) of the other bones of the face had come away—several ulcers on the face, in the mouth, and throat: her general appearance depicted the most extreme misery: from long and severe suffering her body was worn down almost to a mere skeleton, and her mind seemed to be in unison with the state of her body, for her spirits had nearly fled her, and nature seemed almost exhausted: the aliment which was necessary for the support of life, could with difficulty be administered. After having used the medicine for four days (to use her own language) she could swallow with the greatest ease; and in the course of a few days

more, the ulcers began to heal with a rapidity almost incredible. She continued the use of this medicine for eight weeks, and was pronounced cured: her health is now as good as ever it was in her life; she has commenced her journey homeward, a distance of nearly four hundred miles, in excellent spirits, soon to return to the bosom of her family and friends, in a state of health which she never expected to regain.

The above case was witnessed, from the day she first came under my care, until the time of her departure from the city, by a number of the most respectable practitioners in Philadelphia, who can testify that I have in no way deviated from truth in its recital, and that it is drawn up with the greatest fidelity.

The following letter, received from the husband of Mrs. Brown, will better enable our readers to judge of the distressing condition she was in previous to having recourse to the Panacea.

*"Sugar Grove, Warren County,
Penn. January 2, 1823.*

"Sir,

"I should have wrote you immediately on my return home, had not the situation of my affairs, in consequence of my long absence, required my whole attention.

"We got home without any accident: my wife stood the journey well, and continues well and strong, and I believe is entirely restored to her health. She still continues to improve in flesh, has an excellent appetite, is in good spirits, and can without fatigue do as much work as any girl in the county. About four days ago she was instantaneously restored to her hearing, and

without any application being made for that purpose, which induces me to ascribe it to the all healing power of your Panacea. She is to every appearance in as good health as she ever was in her life.

“On our return home, we generally stopped at the same places we did going down. Her arrival surprised all, as the greater part never expected to see her again; and numerous were the inquiries made by physicians and others as to the mode of treatment, and what, and who cured her. We showed, and let them taste the medicine, and their surprise increased. I had no idea there were so many persons afflicted with scrofula, and other ulcerous complaints; in almost every place where we stopped, we could hear of more or less. Persons on the road doubted but little as to the efficacy of your Panacea, because we had the evidence of its superiority along with us—my wife’s case. Her case was well known for a great many miles around us, and we are daily visited by persons who would not believe the report of her being cured, until they saw her themselves. There were few, if any, of our friends here, ever expected to see her return, and she appeared amongst them almost as one risen from the dead. One of the physicians who had been prescribing for her for six or seven years, would not even examine her throat, but said it would again break out: all the others were more liberal, and asserted publicly that a perfect cure was performed, and the greatest they had ever known.

“I am, with respect,

“Your obedient servant,

“DAVID BROWN.

“MR. W. SWAIM.”

Mrs. Brown remains in good health to this day, at her former residence.—*June, 1825.*

CASE XI.

Mrs. HOOKER, aged about 30 years—for nine months had been troubled with a dreadful ulcerated state of the throat, mouth and nose; the ulcers were supposed to exist through the whole extent of the *œsophagus*; several portions of the upper maxillary bone came away, and nearly the entire *vomer*; the gums sloughed off, and left the bones exposed; the discharge was great, and very offensive; she had also an ulcer on her right foot; besides all this, she was very much afflicted with rheumatism in the head, eyes and limbs, which, together with her other afflictions, rendered her situation truly deplorable: the pain she suffered was most excruciating, so much so, as to render her careless whether she lived or died; in fact, she rather wished for death to relieve her: she could not get out of her bed without help, she had no appetite, and the least particle of food gave her the most dreadful pain; she was literally a mere skeleton, expecting every day to be her last; for the last six months she had been attended by several physicians: her disease seemed rather to grow worse, and she was induced, as a last resort, to try Swain's genuine Panacea, which, after using one week, greatly relieved her pain: in the course of four weeks she was enabled to get down stairs; the ulcers all healed, and the pains to which she had been subject entirely left her in the course of a short time: she is quite another woman, raised as it were from the very brink of the grave, to the enjoyment of perfect health. More than two years have expired, and not a symptom of the disease has ever appeared since she was cured.

Mrs. Hocker's child, then at the breast, was in an

equally deplorable condition with its mother; it was reduced almost to a mere skeleton—had a sore throat—could scarcely move—appeared to suffer very much, and was in such a state as to induce the friends to believe that it could not possibly live much longer. As it was decidedly of a similar nature to the disease of the mother, the Panacea was also used in the child's case, and with the most decided success; for, from being a weak, puny child, its health was perfectly established, and it became as healthy as most children generally are, and remains perfectly well.

Nothing could more decidedly illustrate the character of the Panacea than the history of this case. There can be no doubt that the child suffered an hereditary taint from the mother, and there are no kinds of disease more difficult to manage, nor any that more frequently disappoint the practitioner, than those which depend upon a constitutional taint, derived from the parent of the patient.

We have, in these cases, the testimony of a highly respectable Physician relative to the awful nature of the disease and happy effects of the Panacea, after other remedies had been tried in vain. In these cases we again see the tendency of this medicine to purify the blood; for that the blood was in a depraved state in these instances seems to be demonstrated by the fact that the disease was communicated by the mother to the child either *in utero*, or by her milk. If in the former way, it must have been communicated through the blood; for there being no direct nervous communication between the mother and the fœtus, no disease can be sympatheti-

cally communicated from the former to the latter. If the child's disease was contracted from the mother's milk, it is quite evident that the blood of the mother must have been contaminated.

CASE XII.

MRS. GOODS, aged about 35, has complained for the last five years of the most excruciating rheumatic pains in her ankle, which had become of late greatly inflamed and ulcerated: medical advice had been taken without any advantages arising from a strict adherence to it: hearing of Swaim's Panacea, she resolved upon making a trial of it: having made use of it for a few weeks, she found a great relief from her pains; she could walk as well as usual; the ulcer has entirely healed up; she is quite free from pain, and finds herself as well as ever she was. I may also mention, that the state of her general health is greatly improved.

CASE XIII.

ELIZABETH GOODS, aged about 7 years, daughter of the Mrs. Goods mentioned in the foregoing case, had been from her birth subject to violent and repeated attacks of rheumatism in her right wrist and both her ankles, all of which had become unnaturally contracted, and rendered her at times totally incapable of walking: she had been frequently confined to her bed for months

at a time, suffering the most excruciating agony: every means for alleviating her sufferings had been tried, but to no purpose: nothing which could be given her seemed to have any beneficial effect. In this distressing state she came under my notice, and immediately commenced the use of the Panacea, which, in the course of a few days, had the effect of lulling the pain, and giving her a respite from her long and severe sufferings: having continued to use it for about four weeks, she was enabled to walk with perfect ease, and now suffers no inconvenience from it. The contraction of the parts is disappearing; she runs about and plays as much as children generally do, without any trouble, and may be pronounced cured.

CASE XIV.

GEORGE GOODS, aged about 11 years, son of the Mrs. Goods before mentioned, had been afflicted with white swelling of the elbow joint for more than five months: the joint had become so contracted as to be of not the least use to him;—it had been pronounced that he never would have the use of the arm—that if the joint got well the contraction would still be permanent: the severe sufferings which he experienced language is inadequate to express; he scarcely ever slept for more than half an hour at any one time for several weeks; laudanum, which he took to a very great extent (as much as 150 drops at a time), had not the effect of lulling the pain in the least degree; most excellent medical advice had been strictly followed, without any service arising

from it, and the sufferings of this poor little fellow seeming daily to increase, were so severe as to threaten almost immediate dissolution: he was greatly emaciated, had no appetite, and it was supposed the arm would have to be taken off, as the only resort. In this distressing state he commenced the use of Swaim's Panacea; in a few days the pain began to disappear, and in the course of four weeks the pain had entirely left him, his general health became greatly improved, and the arm became as *straight as ever*, leaving no appearance of contraction.

In this family we see three persons affected in nearly the same way, which would induce us at once to believe that it was hereditary. I have met with several instances of a similar kind, where the disease has descended from generation to generation, in all of which the medicine has been used with the most decided advantage.

It is a characteristic of hereditary diseases, that they usually resist those means of cure which are indicated by external symptoms. Such diseases have their foundation in a constitutional taint, they make their appearance in an external form, but they are not susceptible of the effects of remedies directed immediately to these external appearances. Certain ulcers may appear on various parts of the body, which resist every topical application for their cure, nay, these applications in many instances, tend to aggravate the local disease which they are intended to remove. In such cases we must look for some constitutional disorder, of which the external appearances of disease are merely symptoms. We will, accordingly, look for our remedies among

those substances which are calculated to operate on the system generally, by whose means, the proximate cause of the disease may be attacked, and its secondary form consequently removed. This principle is forcibly exemplified in the cases here related. The external symptoms of disease have evidently arisen from an internal cause. Of course, they resisted the influence of mere topical applications. They continued to increase in violence, until the foundation on which they rested was removed—then, of course, they disappeared. The great powers of the Panacea are well exemplified in the three foregoing cases.

CASE XV.

THEOPHILUS M——, aged about 7 months. In five months after birth, the whole surface of his body became greatly inflamed, and, in a few days after, an eruption (doubtless of a mercurial nature, as the mother was then under a course of mercury,) began to make its appearance all over his body; his face was very much swollen and an entire scab; the eyelids were closed for some time; his tongue and throat became very much ulcerated; he could not swallow without great difficulty; had frequent attacks of bleeding from the nostrils and ears, and the symptoms were truly alarming: medical advice was called in, and having been adhered to for a few weeks, without any alteration for the better in the appearance of the eruption, &c., recourse was had to the Panacea, which, in the space of a very few days, began to manifest its influence over the disease and give

hopes of a final cure: in a very short time, our hopes were realized, the child perfectly recovered, and although the eruptions were very large and numerous, no marks were left. The nurse who was suckling it, had, after its appearance on the child, an eruption, apparently of the same nature, on the nipples, together with a sore throat, swelling of the glands of the axilla, ulcers, &c., with nearly all the same symptoms that manifested themselves in the case of the child, all of which speedily yielded to the powers of this medicine.

I could give many similar cases of children afflicted in this way, which have come under my observation, and which have yielded to a similar course of treatment; but I consider the above amply sufficient.

It is now almost 3 years since, and the child is perfectly well.

This is another instance of a constitutional taint, which was coeval, no doubt, with the existence of the child. There are no cases, which come under the care of the physician, more perplexing than such as this. There is, as it were, a poison pervading every vein and interfering with the natural function of every organ. To check its depredations in one part affords no security to the patient, nor does it procure him even temporary relief, for the mischievous influence is still busy elsewhere. Nothing, then, can be depended upon, in such cases, but an agent like Swain's Panacea, which counteracts the power of the morbid cause, corrects the vitious tendency of the system, and fortifies it in every part.

CASE XVI.

IN the latter end of June, 1824, Francis Pagan, a coloured boy, aged about 19 years, and in the service of Dr. Povall, a very respectable practitioner of this city, called upon, and requested me to examine a large ulcer under his right arm, observing, at the same time, that he made this call with the permission of Dr. P.

Having myself had an interview with the Doctor, I learned of him, that he "considered this a genuine case of Scrofula, and although it had been treated for four months steadily, according to the plan of the most approved writers upon that form of disease, it obstinately resisted all the remedies employed, and threatened the patient's life."

My Panacea was now prescribed; and after taking it as directed, for about three weeks, his general health began to improve, and the ulcer to heal. The patient was encouraged to persevere in the use of the remedy, and in the course of eight weeks more, he was perfectly cured of a disease that was hastening him to the grave.

For a confirmation of the accuracy of the foregoing statement, Doctor Povall may be referred to.

WM. SWAIM.

Philadelphia, January 15, 1825.

Two cases similar to the above have come under my notice, within the last six months, which were perfectly cured. They had been under very respectable treatment.

CASE XVII.

MRS. ABIGAIL POOLE, aged 46 years, of Burlington, New Jersey, was affected about eleven years since with scrofulous enlargements upon the right wrist, which gradually increased, and in about six months suppurated and opened, and after a while healed up. In this way a succession of these tumours, followed by ulcerations, took place almost without interruption, and continued up to the time of her application to me, although she had had the best medical advice and attendance for the last ten years, and had used a number of preparations made in imitation of my Panacea, without any benefit. Her hand, wrist, and lower part of her arm, presented a shocking appearance; ten open ulcers showed themselves on these parts, surrounded by deep cicatrizations, indicating nearly a total loss of the soft parts and the bones: the motions of all the joints were completely lost; the fingers about half closed, and incapable of extension or further flexion. She complained of the most excruciating pain and burning heat in the diseased parts, extending up the arm and side of the head, so violent that she could scarcely get rest night or day. She had been subject to chronic rheumatism for the last sixteen years, affecting particularly the right hand and arm. Under every circumstance so discouraging, and when amputation was recommended to be the only resource, she commenced the use of Swaim's genuine Panacea, by taking a table-spoonful morning and evening, gradually increasing to half a small wine-glassful three times a day. In about one week the powers of this remedy began to dispel the disease by abating the heat in the hand and arm; the sores put on a

healing appearance, the pain diminished, and the progress of improvement was wonderfully rapid and uninterrupted, to the surprise of several respectable physicians who saw it. In six weeks the ulcers were perfectly healed. Considerable mobility of the hand has been regained, as much so as the loss of the tendons and other soft parts will admit of. Three years have expired. She is free from pain, and remains in perfect health to this day.

This case was witnessed by some very respectable persons both in Burlington and Philadelphia.

Of all the diseases to which the human frame is liable, there is none more stubborn and intractable, or productive of greater misery to its unhappy subjects, than scrofula. It is generally hereditary, and this circumstance increases the difficulty of its cure. All practitioners of medicine can bear testimony of the frequent failure of the best directed means for its total eradication; and, not unfrequently, after the disease has proceeded to form an extensive chain of ulcerations, the most experienced practitioners have been unable to administer even temporary relief to the patient.

CASE XVIII.

MRS. DOROTHY PARKER, aged about 50 years, of a strong constitution, had been in the habit of attending the fish market for many years, when, about the year 1810, she was attacked with violent inflammatory rheumatism of left knee, which was removed by frequent bleedings, rest, low diet, &c.; and she remained well nearly two years, when the other knee became affected in the same manner, but without being followed by the same happy result. The pain and swelling continued in spite of all the remedies employed, and at length abscesses formed around the knee, which, after opening and discharging an offensive sanies, became wide-spreading and painful ulcers. These abscesses, succeeded by deep ulcers, gradually extended down the right leg and up the thigh, and after a time the left knee became again affected in the same way as at first, and likewise with deep-seated abscesses, followed by ulcers.—These, when situated near together, opened into each other, and at the time of her coming under my care, the fourteenth December, 1822, she was in a most deplorable situation. The long-continued pain and discharge had reduced her to the last extremity; she was unable to leave her bed, and so offensive was the discharge, that none but those whose duty it was to afford her assistance could bear to approach her. She now lay helpless, in the most horrible agonies, praying for death to relieve her from pain, all medical advice being to no purpose. Both limbs, particularly the right, were very much swelled, and deeply ulcerated, from the ankle up to the middle of the thigh; the ligaments, arteries and bones laid bare in every direction; the only rest she had

been able to procure for years was from the effects of laudanum, which she took in very large doses. Under circumstances even so critical as these, and when every hope was lost, she commenced the use of my Panacea, by taking a table-spoonful night and morning, adhering to the directions given, increasing the dose gradually to half a wine-glassful three times a day, suspending the use of laudanum. In five days the miraculous powers of the medicine began to relieve the pain, and she for the first time for several years procured some natural sleep; the discharge lessened and became healthy; granulations sprung up; cicatrization ensued; and now, the eighteenth of January, 1823, at the expiration of less than five weeks, and when only three bottles of the medicine have been taken, she is walking about at her ease, has no pain, the ulcers are all healed, her appetite is good, she sleeps well, is natural in all her functions and has increased nearly double in weight.

The above case was witnessed by several respectable physicians and citizens in this city, who are ready to corroborate the facts above stated.

From the age of the patient and the primary location of her disorder, I cannot perhaps refer this case to scrofula—at the same time, the violence of the symptoms and the formation of ulcers, call for some other cause than that of mere rheumatism. Be it what it may, the case affords a remarkable illustration of the powers of the Panacea.

CASE XIX.*Philadelphia, February 13, 1823.*

SIR,

The case of Mrs. T—— was one of violent and long continued cephalalgia (accompanied with a large node on the right side of the frontal bone), for which I treated her with various preparations of mercury, the Lisbon diet drink, bark, opium, arsenic, &c.—The mercurial plan afforded relief, and the node entirely disappeared, although it was impossible to produce the smallest degree of ptyalism. In the early part of December, after a discontinuance of the mercury for a few weeks, the pain was suddenly much increased, and my patient was attacked with a strong fit of epilepsy; the mercurial treatment was resumed, and continued without any improvement, until about three weeks ago, when, by my advice, she commenced taking your Panacea, which soon had a decided influence on the disease, and she now is perfectly well.

Yours, respectfully,

JNO. PERKIN, M. D.

MR. WM. SWAIM.

CASE XX.*Philadelphia, 1824.*

MR. WM. SWAIM.

DEAR SIR,

I have seen the case of Isaac Sharpless Lambert, a boy about seven years old, residing in Charlotte street, Northern Liberties. The case I consider as one of the

many instances of the extraordinary virtue of your Panacea. It appears than an immense part of the cheek had gangrenated, extending from the alæ of the nose, including the upper lip, the ductus steno, and leaving bare the superior and inferior maxillary bones. All the remedies previously adopted had failed in affording relief. In justice to your Panacea, and actuated by motives of humanity, I wish you to give publicity to this case. Dr. Alexander Knight, an eminent practitioner in the Northern Liberties, who has seen the case, pronounces it a great cure, and has permitted me to use his name in this letter.

I remain yours,

With respect,

JOHN F. BROOKE, M. D.

Physician to Northern Dispensary.

CASE XXI.

MRS. ANN MITCHELL, aged about 54, had complained for several years of violent rheumatic pains in her right leg and knee. About three years since several ulcers broke out upon the knee, the joint inflamed, and she suffered the most excruciating pain, so that if the bed-clothes touched her she would cry out. After having made application to, and followed the advice of several respectable practitioners, without receiving any benefit, she commenced the use of Swaim's Panacea, then having upwards of thirty ulcers on the knee, which were greatly tumefied and inflamed; she suffered severe pain from them and could not get out of her bed. Having used

the Panacea for a very short time, the ulcers began to heal rapidly, the swelling and inflammation disappeared, and in about five weeks she was perfectly cured; the ulcers all healed; she could walk about, and do her work as usual; and now enjoys as good health as ever she did.

Rheumatic inflammation is by no means apt to terminate in ulceration. In strumous or scorbutic habits this, however, does sometimes occur. There appears to exist in cases of this kind, a general depravation of the constitution, which must be corrected before the external disease can be removed. It is in cases of this character that the Panacea seems to be peculiarly serviceable. Its manifest powers to correct the morbid conditions of the blood, as well as its tendency to counteract rheumatic inflammation, give it a particular value in diseases of this sort.

CASE XXII.

ELLEN ERVANGRIFF, aged about 39 years, from Bensalem township, Bucks county, labouring under an ulcerated affection of the face—the nose nearly off—had applied to several physicians for relief, under whom she remained for three years, without any signs of amendment; but the disease appearing rather to increase, she was induced, at the suggestion of a number of her friends to make trial of the genuine Panacea. At this time her face was very much disfigured from the

deep and extensive ulcerations. After having used one bottle of this medicine the parts began rapidly to heal up, and in the course of a month she returned home perfectly cured. The parts cicatrized without much disfiguration. Two years have now elapsed since this cure was effected, and she remains to the present perfectly well. I should mention, at the same time, that her general health is greatly improved. She was accustomed, prior to the time of using this medicine, to have severe attacks of sick headach, sick stomach, nausea and indigestion; but since she was cured, she has never had the least return of either of these harassing complaints.

CASE XXIII.

MRS. I. BISHOP, aged 46 years, had been labouring under an ulcerated affection of the face for a considerable length of time; her face was very much ulcerated; the roof of the mouth contained no less than fourteen ulcers, from which proceeded a thick, ichorous, offensive discharge, which annoyed her very much. She had been under the care of several respectable practitioners, by several of whom she had been frequently, as she thought, cured; but almost immediately after one ulcer healed, another broke out with redoubled violence in another part of the body. When Mrs. B. applied to me she, as also her family and friends, had entirely given up all hopes of recovery: she then had a large sloughing ulcer on the forehead, the frontal bone had become partially affected, a small portion of it came away; in fact, the disease was much worse than it had been at any pre-

vious period. After having been under the use of the Panacea for a short period, the ulcers began to heal rapidly, and in the space of three weeks they were all healed; her system in a great degree recovered its usual tone; her appetite returned, and her drooping spirits began to revive. It has already been three years—there is no appearance of any breaking out, and I confidently say she is perfectly cured.

CASE XXIV.

RUDOLPH HARLEY, aged about 46 years, had several very large troublesome ulcers on both of his legs, and on his right arm, in all amounting to nearly twenty, which in a great measure prevented him attending to his business. In this state he had been for upwards of twelve months, under the care of several physicians, from neither of whom did he receive any benefit. Being recommended, a trial of the Panacea was accordingly resolved upon. After he had used one or two bottles, the ulcers all put on a better appearance, began to heal, and having used a few bottles more, they were all perfectly healed: he now enjoys better health than he has for a long time. Two years have expired since he was cured, he has never had any appearance of breaking out in any part of his body, and still remains in good health.

CASE XXV.

MR. JAMES T. JOHNSON, aged 30 years—about three years ago had a very violent attack of Scarlet Fever, which left a severe sore throat, for the cure of which he underwent a salivation. The action of the mercury was so rapid, that nothing which was prescribed for him by his physicians had the effect of stopping its course; it commenced its depredations on the gums, which in a very short time sloughed away; several ulcers then made their appearance in the mouth; the bones were exposed, and carious; all the teeth with the upper jaw came out, and the *greater portion of the upper maxillary and palate bones* came away.

Having laboured under this disease for nearly nine months, all the time confined to his bed, very much emaciated, being scarcely able to take sufficient nourishment for the support of life, and although under the care of some of the most able physicians in this city, hourly growing worse without the least prospect of relief, his friends were induced to apply to Mr. Swaim as a last resort (it was pronounced by his attending physician that he was incurable, and moreover, that he could not survive more than three days, at the time when he commenced the use of the Panacea—every preparation was made to lay him out, &c.) Under these very unfavourable circumstances he commenced the use of the Panacea, which in the course of a few days began to manifest its influence over the disease, and in a comparative short space of time (between two and three months,) his health was perfectly re-established; he was enabled to go about, and attend to his business as usual, without experiencing any inconvenience whatever.—

Three years have elapsed since he was cured; he has not felt any inconvenience from it (with the exception of a partial loss of voice, owing to the bones having come away), and that he never enjoyed better health in his life.

The above case of *Mercurial Disease*, I doubt not, is a convincing proof of the great utility of the Panacea in this disease. For the truth of what I have said, I have it in my power to refer to some of the most conspicuous medical men in this city, who, I feel perfectly convinced, will be ready to substantiate my account of this case.



CASE XXVI.

JANE HAYS, aged about 20 years—Scrofula: the glands of the neck had been ulcerated very extensively for upwards of twelve months—several ulcers made their appearance on the breast—the glands of the axilla were greatly enlarged—she suffered the most severe pain—it was with great difficulty she could swallow enough to keep her alive—her bodily health was greatly impaired: in this deplorable situation she was confined for four months, had been under the care of some very respectable physicians, and every possible means within their knowledge had been tried for relief—she was abandoned as incurable when she was recommended to me, to whom she immediately applied, and having taken the Panacea for about two weeks, there was a considerable alteration in the appearance of the ulcers, her health, &c.: she began to improve daily, and in ten

weeks, by a continued use of the medicine, she was perfectly restored to health; the ulcers all healed; she continues well, and is to this day more fleshy and healthy than at any former period of her life.

Her mother having died with a scrofulous affection in England, hers must have been hereditary, as she had been unwell from her infancy.

CASE XXVII.

OWEN LAUGHLIN, aged 30, for two years was afflicted with the most excruciating pain in his head and limbs, with loss of appetite, and gradual wasting away of the flesh; his joints were inflamed, swelled, &c.: he had been under the care of several respectable physicians, and one in particular in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, for upwards of eight months; but growing worse daily, and to an alarming degree, his friends had him conveyed to Philadelphia, and placed in the Pennsylvania Hospital in the month of May, 1822, where he remained until August without relief, and in a deplorable situation. His uvula and soft palate were destroyed, and rheumatism affecting him generally, he was reduced to a mere skeleton,—without appetite, and scarcely able to swallow enough to support his sinking frame. In this critical situation it was recommended by the surgeon of the hospital, that he should be placed under my care. The Panacea was prescribed, and its surprising effects were soon visible. The ulcers began to heal in less than a fortnight; his pains began to decrease, his appetite returned, his flesh increased rapidly, and in less than

one month he was discharged cured; and he now remains well, and is more fleshy than he ever was before.

There appears to have been, in this case, a general debility of the system, which prevented it from reacting with sufficient vigour to overcome the specific tendency of the morbid agent, to the production of ulcers. Other cases besides this have proved the Panacea to possess a remarkable degree of tonic virtue.

CASE XXVIII.

THOMAS SWEENEY, aged about 50 years, had been afflicted for upwards of two years with severe pains in various parts of his body, but more particularly in his head and superior extremities; at length violent inflammation succeeded, commencing on the forehead and extending over the temples and both eyes; the vessels of the adnata became suffused with blood, and continued so for a considerable length of time, causing him to suffer exquisite pain, and nearly to deprive him of sight.

Having remained in this situation upwards of six months, under the care of several physicians, who had prescribed the various depletory measures, as general and topical bleeding, by leeches, cups, &c. an alterative course by mercury, being twice salivated, with but temporary relief, he made application to me, by the advice of several of his friends who had witnessed the power the Panacea had over chronic diseases of the head and eyes.

He commenced the use of the Panacea with reluctance, but to the great surprise of his physicians and friends, on the sixth day the inflammation abated; he could now open his eyes, and his sight gradually improved; his pains diminished; he could now sleep with ease, and in six weeks his eye-sight entirely recovered. It is now two years since: he remains well, and is as strong and healthy as he ever was.

In this case, as in that of Mr. Laughlin, very great nervous disorder existed. It is one of those which we cannot, with certainty, trace to any specific cause, although it is quite probable that it depended on rheumatism conjoined with a scrofulous habit of body.

CASE XXIX.

MARY M'LEAN, aged about 26 years, of Bristol, England, of a scrofulous habit, with enlarged glands of the neck, was first affected about three years ago with painful deep-seated abscesses upon the right knee, succeeded by fungous ulcers of a very obstinate and dangerous character; for the treatment of which, she had the best medical attendance that part of England could afford, without obtaining relief.

She was plac'd at two different times in the Bristol Infirmary, and attended by all the surgeons of that institution, together with the advice of the most eminent surgeons in her reach, without receiving any permanent

relief; for as fast as it healed in one place, it broke out in another. About a year since, the left knee became affected, and finally became so much worse, that she was on the point of entering the Infirmary again, for the purpose of having the limb amputated to save her life, the surgeons having pronounced it incurable; when she received a letter from her grandfather, Joseph Rodgers, Esq. of Philadelphia, requesting her to come to him immediately, which she accordingly did. On her arrival here, she was reduced to a mere skeleton, unable to walk or help herself, and reduced to the very last extremity: the calf of the left leg was literally destroyed, the ulceration extending from the heel considerably above the knee, around the fore part of the leg, laying the bones completely bare; the pain was excessive, and there was a constant discharge of fetid bloody matter. On the day after her arrival, she was placed under my care, and commenced the use of the Panacea, by taking half a wine-glassful twice a day: in four days the pain and discharge lessened, and the appearance of the ulcers, from a purple and mortifying appearance, assumed a healthy aspect; in a week they began to contract, in another week to cicatrize, and in nine weeks she was cured; her general health is astonishingly improved, she has become fat and active, and is in much better health than she has enjoyed for many years.

Several respectable physicians witnessed this case, and are ready to give testimony to the facts here stated.

CASE XXX.

CAPTAIN W. BROWN, aged 37 years, a native of Ireland, had been afflicted with the most excruciating rheumatic pains in the head and limbs for a considerable time, which reduced him greatly; and at length several large ulcers broke out in different parts of his body; viz. five on the head, which laid bare the bones, and in some places they were partly absorbed; one on the neck; one on each shoulder and arm; one on each side of the abdomen, and one on each thigh. In this situation he arrived at New York from St. Thomas, having been under the care of several physicians there, without obtaining any relief. He then placed himself under the care of some respectable physicians in New York; but still growing worse, he came to Philadelphia in hopes of being admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital. When he applied to that institution, his case not being considered by the attending surgeon of the house as likely to be soon cured by the ordinary mode of practice, he was advised by that gentleman, as a last resort, to place himself under the care of Mr. Swaim. He was now in a most horrible situation. Together with the deep and offensive ulcers already mentioned, he had a large one on his neck, several in his mouth, one of which had destroyed the soft palate, thus rendering him scarcely able, during sixteen days, to swallow enough to support life, or to talk intelligibly. His system had severely suffered: he was so feeble and emaciated, that he could scarcely walk alone, was daily sinking as it were to the grave, and never expected to recover. Under circumstances in every respect so very unfavourable, he commenced the use of the Panacea, by taking half a small wine-

glassful three times a day: its effects soon became manifest, by giving strength and vigour to his sinking frame, thus gently stimulating, while curing the disease—*an operation so long looked for, in vain, by the medical world.* He could liken its operation to nothing short of a charm; and in less than eight days his ulcers began to heal, his pains were greatly diminished, his appetite returned, he could swallow with ease, and in about four weeks his ulcers were all healed, his system had rapidly recovered from so severe a shock, and he was considered by a number of respectable physicians perfectly cured: he has since gained upwards of twenty-five pounds in flesh, and, to use his own language, he is now as strong and healthy as he ever was in his life.

In all cases of ulcerative diseases in which the bones become affected as in this instance, the prognosis is extremely unfavourable, insomuch, that the most sanguine practitioners despair of their cure. In some such cases, the use of mercury, cicuta, and other alteratives, have succeeded in effecting a cure. But it must be confessed, that such instances are rare. There are many cases of this kind related, in which Swaim's Panacea has succeeded in producing a perfect restoration of the diseased parts, and the removal of every sign of constitutional taint.

CASE XXXI.

JAMES MENIAL, aged 6 years. At the age of 18 months, had a very severe attack of Hooping Cough; about this period a tumour was first perceived on his back just over the *lumbar vertebræ*, which in the course of a short time grew to an immense size, (nearly as large as a child's head,) its surface was dark and livid and wore a truly alarming aspect. After a few weeks of extreme suffering, several large ulcers made their appearance about the knee joint, which became contracted, and for nine months rendered him totally unable to walk or scarcely move; the skin of the left leg peeled off, and presented an exact resemblance to a blistered surface, from which there was a continual discharge of matter; the pain which he experienced was not now severe, but he was prevented from taking rest by the continual itching. As we might naturally expect under such circumstances, the constitution participated in the local disease and rendered the little sufferer a pitiable object; he had been attended for a long time by some of our most respectable physicians, and all the usual means tried for his relief; at such a crisis, after suffering years of misery, when medicine had been tried in vain, and when the physicians had discontinued their visits, and given up the patient to parental care, then, and not till then, was the Panacea thought of. After taking two bottles, the inflammation subsided, the itching was allayed, the constitutional symptoms disappeared, and the ulcers gradually healed. At this period, the boy enjoyed better health than he ever had previously; the contraction of the knee no longer remains; he can now walk or run as fast as most children of his age; and he is pronounced by all who have seen him, perfectly cured.

CASE XXXII.

JOHN PARKE, aged 45 years—for two years was afflicted with rheumatism—had been subject to the treatment of several physicians without receiving the least benefit from the various means resorted to for that purpose: he finally came under the notice of Mr. Swaim, with his joints greatly swelled—large tumours on the ankles—several extensive ulcers in different parts of his body—violent pain in his limbs, head, hands, and feet—in fact, he was almost exhausted; he could not so much as rise from his bed; could eat scarcely any thing; could not sleep; was very much emaciated, and in the last stage of *hectic fever*. In this state, when every hope of recovery was lost, recourse was had to the Panacea, which, in the course of *four days* had the happy effect of relieving him in a great degree from his sufferings, and in the short space of five weeks he was perfectly cured. A considerable time has elapsed since his recovery, and he has never had any appearance of a recurrence, as will more fully appear by the following letter.

Kensington, January, 1823.

“Dear Sir,

“With heartfelt pleasure I now inform you, that it is seven months since I recovered my health, by the use of your Panacea: I feel as well as ever I did in my life, and have gained sixty pounds in flesh. My friends view me as having risen from the dead—never expecting me to recover. Physicians who had attended me were

astonished at the rapidity of the cure, and were sorry they did not recommend the Panacea before. I wish this made public, for the benefit of suffering humanity. Had you have charged me ten times as much as you did, it would have been cheerfully paid. Your kind attention shall never be forgotten, by

“Your most obedient servant,

“JOHN PARKE.”

“N. B.—M. T. Allison, whom I sent to you, is restored to the use of his limbs and perfect health, with the use of only one bottle of your Panacea.

“J. P.”

CASE XXXIII.

MR. WM. SWAIM.

Dear Sir,

Having noticed that other persons are manufacturing a composition and vending it as yours, under different names, and being satisfied that very evil consequences have arisen from its use in several instances to my knowledge, I feel it my duty to furnish you with the following case, as you will no doubt be gratified with any testimonies of the good effects of your Panacea. If you think it of sufficient importance to lay before the public, or my name of any consequence in promoting the further use of your invaluable medicine, you have my hearty consent to the use of both, in any way you may think proper.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN R. PECKWORTH, M. D.

Mullico Hill, New Jersey, July 1, 1824.

J. P. some time in the summer of 1818, became afflicted with the venereal disease, and being anxious to conceal it from his friends, neglected the necessary remedial means. The disease consequently progressed until he had appearances of the secondary symptoms; he then, without proper advice, began the use of mercury, and at the same time exposed himself to all kinds of weather, night and day. When he first spoke to me he was under a severe salivation, with venereal blotches on the skin, ulcerated throat, and several glandular tumours under the edge of the lower jaw and down the neck. Being of a scrofulous habit, these tumours, after the venereal disease had been conquered, gradually increased in size, and eventually ulcerated, and notwithstanding all the efforts that were made use of, they increased to a most alarming extent, spreading from the angle of the lower jaw, down the neck, on each side to the sternum, and across to the chin. The irritability was so great that he found much difficulty in swallowing food enough to support life. In this situation he continued for 18 months, using every remedy which promised any prospect of relief; viz. compound syrup of sarsaparilla, and many other syrups supposed to be yours by the faculty and myself, until I fairly tested the virtues of both. He had become by this time very much emaciated; his appetite gone; and in short, afflicted with all the symptoms of hectic fever. He at length began the use of *Swaim's genuine Panacea*, with the determination if it failed to give up all remedies, and let the disease have its course. This *invaluable medicine* had not been used longer than ten days, before the ulcers began to take on a more pleasing aspect, having a more healthy colour, with the base and edges considerably softened; the pains,

which had been at times excruciating, were now much mitigated; the night sweats were not so profuse, and the general expression of his countenance showed appearances of improving health. These circumstances induced him to persevere in its use. The event has been most happy: in about three months after commencing its use, the ulcers had all healed, and all the symptoms of disease had vanished. He has since that time, nearly three years ago, remained in perfect health, without any appearance of scrofulous disease whatever, and is more fleshy and strong than he has been at any time previous.

CASE XXXIV.

Fredericksburg, (Va.) July 14, 1824.

MR. W^M. SWAIM.

Dear Sir,

At the request of *Dr. Cooke*, of this place, I furnish you with the following case:

Jenny, a negro woman, aged about 60 years, was placed under my care about five months since, with a phagedenic ulcer situated on the left tonsil, which was almost entirely destroyed. The digestive organs were in good order. She had been using astringent gargles, and had taken mineral acids freely, without benefit. The appearance of the ulcer satisfied me that it was of syphilitic origin, and several of my professional brethren, who saw the case, concurred in that opinion. The patient, however, pertinaciously denied that she had ever been affected with that disease. I treated her with mercurials internally until the mouth was affected,—

tonics and narcotics. Mercurial and astringent gargles were also used, to cleanse the ulcer and assist the internal remedies. No material advantage was derived from this treatment. The ulcer gradually progressed until the tonsil was entirely destroyed, and the disease was making an appalling progress on the uvula, and surrounding parts of the throat, &c. The commendation which had been bestowed on "*Swaim's Panacea*" by most respectable members of the profession in Philadelphia and elsewhere, induced me to test its efficacy. I therefore gave the patient a bottle, and directed it to be used according to the printed directions. The effect was *most happy*. By the time that the first bottle was exhausted the ulcer had entirely healed. The tonsil could, of course, never be regenerated, but the ulcerated part of the uvula had granulated and healed, leaving it perfect as before the attack. Another bottle was then taken to confirm the cure, and not having since heard from the patient, I conclude that shê remains in good health.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Yours, &c.

BEV. R. WELLFORD, M. D.

CASE XXXV.*Washington City, (D. C.) Aug. 25, 1822.***MR. WM. SWAIM.**

Dear Sir,

My engagements having prevented me from giving, at an earlier period, a detail of the cases in which I have used your medicine with success in the Asylum of this city, I now hasten to give you a short account of them. —Early last summer I first heard of your Panacea: I obtained permission of the trustees of this institution to try it.

The first case in which I used it was SAMUEL BLACK, aged 27 years; he had contracted the venereal disease, and by bad treatment or neglect, he was reduced to a most wretched condition: he had been under the care of several medical gentlemen previous to coming to the Asylum. All the usual remedies were tried, with no salutary effect. Nodes now began to make their appearance on the tibia, sternum, scalp, and arms, with large deep ulcers in the throat, attended with severe pains in his joints and limbs; in this desperate situation he remained for two years, taking occasionally large quantities of laudanum, with such other medicines as myself and others might suggest. Having used your medicine for two months, he was dismissed well, and has remained so ever since.

The second, JAMES KOTSENBURGER, who came to this place from Baltimore, was afflicted in the same manner as BLACK, but being of more temperate habits was cured with five bottles. Two other cases, decidedly mercurial, (whose names I cannot mention,) were treated with the same happy effect with your medicine. Thus, sir,

have I given you the result of my experience with your medicine; that I do highly recommend it is certain; after such a result who could hesitate?

Yours, with respect,

ALEXANDER M^cWILLIAMS, M. D.

Surgeon of the Washington City Asylum, &c. &c.

CASE XXXVI.

Hilltown, Bucks County, Aug. 26, 1724.

MR. WM. SWAIM.

Sir,

According to your desire I now transmit to you a correct account of the case of my neighbour, Mrs. Campbell.

Jane Campbell, wife of Thomas Campbell, farmer, of this place, complained for some time of a dull heavy pain in the head: at length a tumour made its appearance, which continued to increase until it became as large as a hen's egg. When called to visit her I was induced to make an opening into it, from which was discharged a quantity of thin watery fluid.

Notwithstanding my endeavours to heal the wound, it ulcerated and extended very rapidly; several portions of bone came away; other ulcers appeared on the head and face, one of which extended from between the eyes round to the ear: the inflammation was so great, that one eye was projected from the socket, and the sight entirely lost.

I considered her case evidently scrofulous, and accordingly commenced with the usual treatment—and after having tried all the remedies used in those cases

without benefit, I considered her case as incurable: Soon after, a respectable physician in Philadelphia heard of her case, and encouraged her to think that he could cure her; she was accordingly sent to Philadelphia, and continued about six months under his care. Instead, however, of experiencing relief, she was daily growing worse; she was much emaciated, and from appearance could not possibly long survive, unless she had relief. She was brought home again helpless and hopeless.

I was consulted as to the propriety of giving her a trial of your Panacea, which I encouraged as the only means that promised success. She was accordingly again conveyed to Philadelphia in this hopeless state, and placed under your care. In about one month she returned home greatly relieved; she continued taking the Panacea, and in three weeks more she was restored to perfect health, to the infinite astonishment of all her friends, as none of them ever expected her to recover.

Nearly four years have expired, not a symptom of the disease has ever appeared, and she enjoys perfect health.

Yours, most respectfully,

LEVI D. BODDER, M. D.

Mrs. Campbell, while under my care, was visited frequently by several very respectable physicians in this city; one in particular, was *Dr. Mease*, in whose certificate her case is mentioned.

CASE XXXVII.*Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1825.***MR. WM. SWAIM.**

Dear Sir,

In justice to your Panacea, I now report to you the case of Mr. F.—. Mr. F.— had long been afflicted with pains across the shin bones, and especially nocturnal pains, owing to the pernicious influence of mercury. There had been an eruption on his skin resembling the *erethema mercurialis*. Being compelled to travel and expose himself to the cold, his bones became affected with violent mercurial pains, which came on after he had retired to bed, and his constitution suffered much from the irritation produced. He was at length attacked with violent pain in the right hypochondriac region, extending to the shoulder, resembling hepatitis, chronic, or diseased liver. After he had used medicines prepared in imitation of yours, without any relief whatever, he was advised to take your Panacea, and after using two or three bottles, his general health was improved, the pains left his bones and side, and he is now in a fair way of doing well.

With respect,

JOHN F. BROOKE, M. D.*Physician to the Northern Dispensary*

Darien, (Geo.) 24th August, 1824

MR. WM. SWAIM.

Dear Sir,

Having tried the effects of your invaluable medicine in three cases that completely baffled all my school knowledge, which I had been taught by Gregory and Monroe of Edinburgh; by Sir Astley Cooper and Mr. Cline, of St. Thomas's, and Guy's Hospital, London; and by Dubois and Boyer, at Paris; I without hesitation pronounce it to be the most valuable medicine ever discovered.

The case of George Bolton, blacksmith, of our city, was one of the strongest marked cases I ever saw: he had numerous ulcers on the legs, arms, head and body; he had employed the best medical men, and had the first medical advice from New York, without any benefit;—he was cured with four bottles, and not a symptom of the disease remains.

Two more cases that occurred on Simon's Island, at the plantation of Mr. Cowper, the one a female, who had laboured for more than thirty years with ulcerated legs, which confined her for several years to her house, nodes on the elbows and shin bones, ulcerated sore throat—four bottles of your Panacea cured her. The other, the case of the driver of the plantation, with the African disease called *Craw-Craw*, the most inveterate kind of Lues: he was bedridden for more than twelve months, being unable to walk or move out of his bed. Four bottles completed his cure, and I saw him one of the most active negroes on the plantation. These cases, my dear sir, are more than sufficient to establish the virtues of your celebrated Panacea. I shall use it very freely in my own practice, I can assure you, having

every confidence in its superior efficacy. The demand for it here is already very great. Wishing you all the fame and wealth that you so justly deserve for so valuable a discovery in medicine, which has, through Divine Providence, been the means of lessening the miseries of your fellow men,

I remain, my dear Sir,
Your friend,

JOS. MAXWELL, M. D.



[The subject of the following interesting case, as will be seen by the certificate of *Dr. McLean*, one of the most respectable physicians of New York, is a lady of the first respectability, on whom the greatest reliance can be placed. It will be seen by her statement, that her sufferings for *thirteen years* previous to her taking the Panacea had been of the most distressing nature, notwithstanding she had received the best medical attendance.]



New York, August 15, 1824.

MR. WM. SWAIM.

Sir,

Agreeably to your request, I give you a brief statement of my case. I am fifty years of age, of a good constitution, and had always enjoyed good health until late in November of the year 1809, as I was passing from one room to another, I dislocated my knee-pan: my knee swelled very much. Not able to walk, I was in consequence of it confined to my bed for some weeks. Between three and four weeks after the accident occurred, an elderly lady of our neighbourhood advised me

to apply cold river water to my knee. I did so: while in bed, cold chills immediately followed throughout my whole system, a severe pain seized my leg, and within one week several hard tumours were perceived in the fleshy part. The pain continued in the most excruciating manner for three months, when those tumours became inveterate ulcers, which extended over the whole of the leg, destroying all the muscles, and descended to my ankle joint, distorted that, and twisted my foot, which prevented its use.

For the first five years, I was under the care of several of the most respectable physicians and surgeons, and the prescription of every one made me worse. The last that I consulted, informed my husband that nothing but amputation could relieve me, and declined prescribing for it.

From this time I relinquished all hope of getting well, and language cannot describe my sufferings for *thirteen years*—sleepless nights, tedious days, seldom free from severe pain, until about nineteen months since, when my husband being indisposed, he was attended by Dr. Hugh M'Lean, of this city. My case was explained to the doctor, and he recommended your Panacea in the strongest terms, having employed it with success in several cases, and gave assurance that it contained nothing prejudicial to health. The confidence we had in him, induced us at once to decide in favour of its use. The Panacea was procured, and taken as directed: in four days an alteration appeared in the ulcers; they continued growing better, the pain subsided, and in five weeks they were nearly well. Five bottles had now been taken; but as the complaint was of long standing, I took five more, according to the directions. I had completed these about the time I was favoured with a

visit from you, and by your advice I took four more. I am now and have been for the *last fifteen months* perfectly well, but unable to walk from *long inaction and many years of debility*, occasioned by the loss of the substance of the muscles.

For this unexpected change from a life of misery to one of comfort, I shall ever feel grateful to Dr. M'Lean for his disinterested advice, which alone induced me to take your Panacea, which has through the Divine blessing proved a real Panacea to me.

E———s.

New York, August 17, 1824.

Sir,

The above interesting case, drawn up by the highly respectable lady who is the subject of it, is entitled to the most unqualified credit, and corresponds in every particular with the verbal statement I received from her husband, whose veracity is unimpeachable. I considered her situation as truly deplorable, but strongly urged, as "a dernier resort," a trial of your Panacea. It has operated like a charm, far exceeding my expectations, and fully establishing its character as a powerful and valuable alterative.

Yours, &c.

HUGH M'LEAN, M. D.

MR. WM. SWAIM, *Philadelphia.*

MR. WM. SWAIM.

Sir,

This will inform you of my health at present, which, I have the satisfaction to say, is far better than I expected it ever would be when I first applied to you. When I arrived home, I persisted in taking the medicine.—The decrease of my pains became gradual until the eighth day, when they were entirely gone. My eyes, arms, and legs being very painful, and likewise almost covered with large, deep ulcerous sores, by nose being also much affected by an ulcer on the inside, proved very troublesome to me; *all of which* (except my nose,) *were well in two weeks' time.* My nose is now well, only appearing as if I had a slight cold. My arms at first were so completely stiff, as to make me entirely unable to put on or pull off my coat, without some one to help me: at this time they have lost their stiffness, and are almost as pliable as ever.

When I applied to you I was reduced to a mere skeleton, apparently nothing but skin and bones. Ever since I have been recovering, I have been gaining strength; my flesh has again come upon me, and instead of dying as it were by inches, I am fast recovering my health. This, sir, is the surprising difference between this day and the 28th of December, 1820. At that time I was tormented with the most excruciating pains; restless days and sleepless nights were my constant companions. My friends and neighbours would often ask me if I was getting better; of course my answer could be none other than no.

I repeat, at this time my pains are gone; my days are easy; my nights are undisturbed, and scarce a vision of romantic fancy disturbs me during sleep. Thus, sir,

I am fast recovering, as much to the astonishment of my acquaintance, as to the joy of my friends and myself.

Yours, truly,

JACOB GODFREY.

Cape May, February 8th, 1821.

My former physician is astonished at the surprising effects of your medicine.

J. G.

[The following letter from the Hon. John Scott, member of Congress from Missouri, whose exalted station commands the most profound respect, will show the reader the powerful reasons which have induced him to entertain so high an opinion of the remedial powers of the Panacea.]

Washington City, Dec. 28th, 1822.

Dear Sir,

I had not leisure till now to make such an answer as I wished to your note of the 18th inst. My brother, George W. Scott, was afflicted in such a way as to require, in the opinion of his physicians, the aid of mercury to eradicate the complaint. He continued to take calomel at different times even to excessive and frequent salivation: the cause which induced him at first to take it was removed, but by the long and injudicious manner of applying the remedy, it produced a disease infinitely more stubborn than his original complaint—mercurial disease. In this condition he remained for nearly four years. Worn down to a skeleton, his bones from head

to loot, including the skull, had become full of knots or nodes; he lost all appetite and powers of digestion; could not sleep for the extreme and constant misery, and *was actually helpless and hopeless in all respects.* Every possible means were resorted to, that all the medical talents in his reach could suggest. The faculty at New Orleans were consulted, and the warm springs on the Ouchitou resorted to, but all was in vain. I procured for, and sent to him at his residence in Arkansas, twelve bottles of your Panacea, with directions how to use the same. He commenced taking it, and in two weeks he was able to sleep easy; his appetite began to return, and when he had used ten bottles he was perfectly restored in appetite, flesh, colour, strength and general health. It is now more than a year, and he still remains hearty. Both him and myself are sure that he owes his life and present health to the use of your Panacea. I have addressed you this in justice to your medicine: you are at liberty to use it in any manner you please.

Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN SCOTT.

MR. WM. SWAIM.

MR. SWAIM.

Dear Sir,

As a duty incumbent upon every person who is or was afflicted with any disease, to make known when they receive any relief, that their fellow sufferers may apply and obtain the same; therefore, under this con-

sideration, I now make it known to you for the benefit of those who may apply to you for relief, (and you are at liberty to give them my name, and if they doubt it, let them write to me, or if they will come I will convince them,) that from the year 1817 until May, 1821, I was afflicted with scrofula to a dreadful degree on both of my legs and thighs, just above the knees; and on the calf of my right leg I had two ulcers, both very large and deep, and on the left at the small of my leg was two; also five smaller ones on my left thigh, outside. I had applied to four respectable gentlemen of the faculty, but never obtained any relief until, by accident, I saw an account of your Panacea, which, after making use of, according to your directions, five bottles, I became as sound as ever. I have now no pains, and my thighs and legs are completely well. I hope to be in your city shortly, when I will not fail to call and see you, and testify further if required. I have not time to say more, and hope you will excuse this hasty scrawl.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. SIDDALE.

Cochranville, Penn. Nov. 21, 1821.

Washington, June 10, 1822.

MR. WM. SWAIM.

Dear Sir,

When I last wrote you, I mentioned my intention to give your truly celebrated Panacea a fair trial in my complaint, which was at that time principally an ulcerated sore throat, and nothing that the doctors here

could give me had any effect whatever. But I am happy to inform you, that before I had used one bottle of the Panacea my throat was perfectly well. I have used four bottles. Since taking the Panacea I have discharged much dark coloured matter, and am convinced the Panacea is the cause of that discharge. It gives me pleasure to state, that I am fully of opinion, that the Panacea is well calculated to perform *a radical cure of the liver complaint* if properly used. I speak thus from experience. My mother has used one bottle for a pain of long standing on the left side, which is removed by it. In fact, there are several cures which your Panacea has made, and all of which since my cure of sore throat, &c. was effected. I have spoken of it in the highest terms, and not without reason. Here follows a list of cures, viz. myself, as mentioned; a black woman, of an ulcerated sore throat; a white woman, of do.; a shoemaker in Georgetown, of King's evil; and my mother, as before stated.

You are at liberty to publish the contents of this letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES D. WOODSIDE.

Germantown, (near Philad. Pa.) 1st Mo. 30, 1823.

Esteemed Friend,

As my daughter is restored to a better state of health than we had any reason ever to have expected; and as a knowledge of her case, with the effect of thy invaluable

able remedy, may be of great benefit to the community, particularly those suffering with scrofulous affections, I am induced to give thee a statement of her case, to be made use of in any way most likely to be useful to others. My daughter was a healthy child until about five years of age, when a swelling appeared on her neck, under the chin, which increased to the size of a pigeon's egg, broke and discharged considerably, and after some weeks healed; after which her nose became sore and her upper lip swelled; but those symptoms also gave way to proper treatment, and disappeared. When between six and seven years of age, she first complained of a pain in her back and left hip, which we mistook for a rheumatic complaint, and treated accordingly, without any relief. She became so much worse as to be entirely unable to walk or turn herself in bed; her pain so great as to be very distressing to attend her, from her constant screaming and moaning, both day and night, asleep and awake, with scarce any intermissions of ease for several months; during which time her hip and back swelled, but without any appearance of inflammation, and the pain extended down the limb to the thigh and knee joint, and to the leg and ankle: the flesh wasted considerably, the limb lost its natural warmth, and assumed a cadaverous appearance; she also lost her appetite, became emaciated, and her general appearance was that of a state of rapid decline and great suffering, from which I had little hope of her ever being relieved but by death. In this state all the known remedies for such disease were employed, without any other effect than that of abating in some measure the violence of the pain. She continued easier for some time; but the swelling of the hip increased, and in about eight or nine months from her first complaining, it broke out and dis-

charged greatly, she lost her little remaining strength, and I thought her near the termination of her sufferings, when a friend of ours from Philadelphia informed us of thy Panacea, and advised us to try it; but we thought her case so hopeless, that we did not make immediate trial of it. As she continued some time without much alteration, except gradually growing weaker, I made inquiry, and hearing of several remarkable cures performed by the use of it in scrofulous affections, was induced to procure a bottle of it, and on giving it according to thy directions, she soon became much better, the discharge lessened, her appetite returned, and her general health improved before she had finished the first bottle; whilst taking the second bottle, the discharge from her hip ceased, the ulcer healed, and her health and strength gradually returned; and on taking a third and fourth bottle, she became as healthy and active as ever, except a lameness, owing to some parts being destroyed in the affected joint.—Two years have now elapsed since taking the last bottle; her health is as good as any of my other children, and, excepting her lameness, I believe her to be perfectly restored; which I attribute, under the favour of Divine Providence, entirely to the use of thy Panacea, and believe fully, that if we had known of it on her first complaining, it would have prevented her great suffering and from being a cripple for the remainder of her life.

I am thy friend,

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

WM. SWAIN.

Philadelphia, 31st January, 1823.

Sir,

It is now six months since the cure of my son's ear has been effected by your Panacea; and as there is not the least doubt in my mind as to its permanency, I am induced to give you the following statement, to be used in any manner you think proper.

My son, at the age of one month, without any previous indisposition, had a very offensive discharge from one of his ears, which continued, almost without intermission, for seven years, during which time his teeth were a good deal affected, several were entirely removed by gradual decay, and at times he suffered severe pain in the head. In June last he commenced taking your medicine: after using one bottle, the discharge from his ear was greatly increased, though not so offensive as before; on finishing the second, the discharge had entirely ceased: the medicine was continued until one bottle more was taken,—making three in all. Since taking the second, there has been no discharge nor offensiveness, and his health has gradually improved. He is now more healthy and lively than before, and I have not the least apprehension of a return of the complaint. There was no alteration in his diet, nor restrictions in his exercise.

All the remedies proposed, previous to yours, were directed to be put into the ear, and on that account were rejected. I can therefore say, in the most positive terms, that the cure was effected by your medicine only, as no other remedy had been applied.

With due respect,

I am yours,

WM. MASON.

MR. WM. SWAIM.

Baltimore, 24th April, 1821.

MR. WM. SWAIM.

Sir,

My daughter, now aged two years and eight months, is afflicted with a breaking out of sores on her head. It made its appearance when she was about a month old. Our doctor has administered medicine to her at various times: the last I believe was a preparation of mercury, which we have declined giving her for more than two months. At times her head has been all over a perfect scab, and at other times it has been nearly well. One of her ears, above and below it, is now very sore, and runs very much. We have, for some time past, kept her from gross diet as much as we could. She is, and always has been, a very hearty child otherwise.

Your medicine has been recommended by my friends, Mr. Hathaway and Captain Wilmot. I wish you to take her case into consideration, and if you think that your medicine will effect a cure, you will have the goodness to forward me whatever quantity will be sufficient to effect it. You will please to be particular in giving every necessary direction, &c. I am desirous of having the medicine on as soon as possible.

I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

NATHAN M. CHAFEE.

Baltimore, 28th July, 1821.

MR. WM. SWAIM.

Dear Sir,

We have a few days since finished giving our child the four bottles of your medicine, and to all appear-

ance she is perfectly cured, and has been so for some time. The skin of her head is reddish, which I think is owing to the tenderness and warm weather. Do you think it advisable or necessary to continue the medicine? If you do, inform me if there is any to be had here genuine. We have used no restraint on her diet for some time. I commenced your medicine with great expectations, which were soon realized. By the time she had taken half a bottle, there was a great change in the appearance of the sores for the better. It was a most fortunate event that I was informed of your medicine, as I do think it of the greatest value, and shall always feel much pleasure in recommending it as such.

I am, with much respect,

Your humble servant,

NATHAN M. CHAFEE.

From the two preceding letters it is apparent, that this medicine is also useful in that obstinate and disagreeable affection, *Tinea Capitis*, or ulcerated state of the scalp, to which children are very subject, and which is one of the most troublesome diseases to which they are incident. We frequently see cases of it which have for years resisted every plan of treatment; and from the above case it will be seen, that the little girl had been labouring under it for nearly three years; had received good medical advice without benefit, and at the time when she came under the use of the Panacea it would appear that she was worse than she had been at any period previous, from the circumstance that her ear was very badly ulcerated, and discharged a great deal. Thus, in the space of a short time, we have seen, in the above case, a radical cure of this troublesome disease effected by Swain's Panacea.

[The following letter is from Major Myers, late of the United States' army, whose testimony is entitled to the greatest respect.]

New York, February 18th, 1824.

MR. WM. SWAEM.

Sir,

I have now the pleasure to inform you, that my little boy is entirely recovered from the scrofulous complaint under which he was suffering at the time you visited him at my house last summer. He was a fine healthy child until about four months old, when an eruption broke out on his forehead and arms resembling the rash, and we for some time considered it the rash; but becoming more sore, attended with great heat, itching, and burning, we became alarmed, and called in medical assistance. Our family physician resorted to all the remedies which he believed calculated to effect a cure, without producing the least change for the better, and his little forehead was soon covered with sores, which after a few days would begin to dry and crack, and discharge matter of a thick glutinous appearance. When in that state he was comparatively easy, but the sores soon extended to his legs and thighs, and his eyes became inflamed in such a manner, that we were fearful of his losing his sight. When his sores were in a drying state, his uneasiness was such as to prevent sleep or any other sort of ease. Soon after you saw the child, and from the encouragement you gave us, we concluded to try the effect of your valuable Panacea. We administered it according to the printed directions, and by the time he had taken two bottles of it, we discovered its beneficial effects; when he had taken three bottles every vestige of disease had disappeared. We then discontinued, and from that time he began to be active, lively, and grew fat, and is now, thank God, perfectly well,

and as fine, healthy, and fat a child of two years old, as you could find out of a thousand.

You are free to make such use of this letter as you may deem necessary, in order to increase the use of your valuable medicine to the benefit of that part of the human family who are groaning under the affliction of disease such as described.

With great respect, I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

M. MYERS.

N. B.—A great number of children have come under my observation with similar complaints, and in almost every instance a cure has been effected.

Elizabethtown, New Jersey, July 24th, 1824.

MR. WM. SWAIM.

Sir,

In the month of May, 1822, I suffered much from severe pain of my right hip. It continued for six or eight months, and was so bad that I was obliged to confine myself to my bed, not being able to walk; three large openings then made their appearance on the outside of the thigh, which discharged from one pint to a quart of matter in 24 hours. I was then conveyed to New York, and employed two of the *first surgeons in that city*, who attended me for four months, but I received very little relief. My pain was so great as to deprive me of appetite and sleep.

The only relief I received was from taking large quantities of laudanum, which reduced me so much that hectic fever came on. I was now informed by my physicians, that my disease had resisted all their efforts;

and my only hope was for me to take *Swaim's Panacea*, but to be certain it was genuine, as there were a number of spurious mixtures sold in imitation of it, which had injured some of their patients. I immediately sent for three bottles, and commenced taking it. Before I had finished the second I found great relief; my pain having entirely subsided, my appetite increasing very fast, the discharge from the thigh entirely stopped, and the hip much reduced. My right leg, from the disease, having been reduced to half the size of the left, began to enlarge and strengthen. I continued the *Panacea* until I completed the sixth bottle, when I found myself entirely cured, and relieved from all pain. The time that I commenced taking your *Panacea* was on the 4th of January, 1824, and on the 4th day of March, I was able to walk from Walker street down to the City Hotel, New York.

I now enjoy the best of health, and have not felt the least pain or inconvenience from my hip.

With due consideration, I have the honour to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM SKIDDY,
Of the United States' Navy.

The following case of Joseph Slingsluff, jun. of this city, who is at this time in perfect health, is well known to a great number of respectable citizens. This disease appeared to have taken such firm possession of his shattered frame as to prevent all the powers of art from arresting its progress until *Swaim's Panacea* was administered. He had laboured under the disease three

years; had been treated by several of the most respectable practitioners in Philadelphia; had used much mercury; had taken the compound syrup of sarsaparilla, with Plummer's pill, under the direction of a very skilful physician; was extremely emaciated;—the face and upper part of the scalp covered with numerous blotches and incrustations, one of which projected like a horn over the centre of the frontal bone, of which several portions came away and left a cavity conspicuous; he had considerable swelling of the nose and face, with an offensive discharge from his nostrils, which indicated an exfoliation of the bones of the nose; various superficial ulcerations and blotches were also conspicuous on his body and limbs;—he was horrible and loathsome to himself and others.

Philadelphia, August 30, 1824.

MR. WM. SWAIM.

SIR,

It would be injustice to the afflicted, and ingratitude towards you, were I to refrain making public the very astonishing cure I have obtained from the use of your Panacea. On or about the eighth of March, 1818, I was seized with a violent pain in my forehead, which increased to such a degree that I was unable to walk home. The pain increasing, I tried several remedies without any relief.—Medical aid was called in. My case was examined by a very respectable physician. I was put under a course of mercury. When my mouth became sore the pain left me, and continued so until my mouth became well, when the pain returned as bad as ever. I was ordered to use more mercury, which had the same

effect as before. Finding no benefit from this treatment, blistering, cupping, bleeding, &c., were tried, but no permanent relief was obtained. The pain was very severe; my forehead began to swell in lumps, which were very sore.—Another of the faculty was called, who attended me for about twelve months. Having tried all the remedies, as he said, that were used in cases similar to mine, he left me to use what my friends thought best—when I began to think all was over. At this time I had two ulcers on my forehead, one on each shoulder, several on different parts of my body; the pain still increasing, I was unable to rest day or night; laudanum, which I had been taking in large doses for some time, had lost the effect of making me sleep; my appetite was gone, and very little flesh was left on my bones. My friends visited me daily, expecting every day to be my last.

In this unhappy state, and after the failure of various medicines and such respectable *regular treatment*, I began the use of your Pauacea. On using the first bottle I found no benefit; the pain was rather worse. With great reluctance I was persuaded to use another, from which I found very little amendment; but when the third bottle was used, I rested a little at night and my appetite began to return, which encouraged me to persevere in its use. Finding myself recovering, I continued taking the Panacea until nine bottles were used, when I thought myself out of all danger. Exposing myself too soon after such long confinement, and getting wet on a gunning excursion, the pain returned, and my left elbow swelled to such a degree that I could not raise it to my head, and in other respects I was miserable. I then had recourse to your medicine again, which relieved me as before; but exposing myself too soon again, con-

trary to the advice of my friends, I took cold and was confined to my bed again.—Being now determined to give the medicine a fair trial, it had the desired effect. I am at this time well and hearty, can expose myself to any weather, sleep sound, and have a good appetite. It has been three years since my cure was effected, and I am as hearty and strong as ever I was in my life.

JOSEPH SLINGLUFF, JR.

[The following letter is from W. H. Sanderson, Esq. a highly respectable merchant of Milton, Pennsylvania, whose situation was well known to his numerous friends in every part of that country, as well as Philadelphia and Baltimore: his cure was considered truly wonderful.]

Milton, (Penn.) July, 1824.

MR. WM. SWAIM.

Dear Sir,

For me to remain silent, after having received the following extraordinary cure by the use of your Panacea, would be the greatest ingratitude; and as it may be the means of causing such as are affected as I was to take advantage of the same means, I wish the following case to be made public.

In 1821, I had a violent attack of rheumatism in the left shoulder and arm, which confined me to my bed for six months; the inflammation of the parts was very violent and could not be subdued by the ordinary means: finally it broke, and a considerable discharge of matter took place, several ulcers appeared about the joint, in the arm-pit, and on the arm; the bone became carious, and a considerable number of pieces were discharged from the several openings.—In this state I went to Phi-

Philadelphia for further advice; upon consulting the most eminent surgeon in the city, he informed me that amputation at the shoulder joint seemed the only chance left me of success, and even that he considered would be attended with considerable hazard; he therefore advised me to leave it to the efforts of nature. Being thus advised, I determined on returning home and patiently waiting the result, when I accidentally heard of Swaim's Panacea, and resolved to try it at the solicitation of some of my friends. Accordingly I procured some, and commenced its use: after taking two bottles, I found the discharge considerably diminished, the ulcers commenced to heal, and by persisting in its use, have experienced a perfect cure. At this time (about three years since I left off its use) I am perfectly well, and feel satisfied that had it not been for the Panacea, I should not have been alive.

Yours, very respectfully,

W. H. SANDERSON.

*Mount Pleasant, Westchester County,
State of New York, June, 1824.*

MR. WM. SWAIM.

Sir,

Having been so fortunate as to have gained health, strength, and I may say new life from the use of your Panacea, I think it an indispensable duty incumbent on me to give a brief history of my sufferings.

I was afflicted about five years since with a swelling on my right leg; it became large and broke, and was soon followed by numerous others, which covered the leg from the knee to the ankle, all around the calf, and

became deep ulcers; the discharge was immense, and the bone exposed in several places; the pain was almost insupportable. Laudanum was taken in doses of 200 drops at a time, without producing sleep. I could neither lie nor sit without crying out, being almost exhausted with pain; in fact, I was as bad as I could be to live; my appetite was gone, and scarcely any flesh left on my bones: every preparation was made for me to leave this world: my physicians could do no more; I prayed to the merciful God to take me out of my misery. My speech had nearly failed me. Having been now four years suffering in this situation, I lay on my bed, given up by all my friends, when I received a letter from my brother, Hyman Marks, of Philadelphia, informing me of your Panacea—what wonderful cures it had made in Philadelphia and elsewhere—and that I must get the *genuine article*, as there were several imitations of it which had done much mischief. The Panacea was procured, and I took it in small doses according to the directions; and there never, perhaps, was medicine given with less hopes than in my deplorable case. My physician said it was all quackery!! To the surprise of all my friends, I found great relief before I had used one bottle; the second gave me hopes of a cure; and on using the third bottle, my leg began to heal, the pain had nearly left me, my appetite returned, and I began to have natural sleep. I could rest well without taking the poisonous laudanum. I continued using the Panacea, and with the blessing and mercy of God, I have gained strength and flesh very fast, and feel my whole constitution restored to health—have been to New York, and several other places, which I have not been able to do these six years. The truth of this I am ready to testify, and it can be further certified by the

attestation of some of the most respectable persons who were eye witnesses to my affliction as well as my recovery.

This is to certify, that I, Michael Marks, aged 62 years, now living in Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, State of New York, acknowledged the above to be a true statement of my case. I began the use of Swaim's Panacea in February, 1823, and by the first of May, I was perfectly restored, and that I remain in perfect health to this day.

MICHAEL MARKS.

July 20, 1825.

I certify, that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of my brother's case.

H. MARKS.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1825.

Milford, Delaware, August, 1824.

MR. WM. SWAIM.

Dear Sir,

I have now the pleasure of informing you, that, under Divine Providence, your valuable Panacea has effected an entire cure of my arm. An amendment was perceptible before I had finished taking two bottles, and when I had used the fourth bottle, all symptoms of the disease entirely disappeared, and I got the use of my arm, which I had lost for thirteen months; and in that time suffered the most excruciating pain, having several large deep ulcers on the arm. I was under the care of three of the

best physicians of this place, whose skill in my case was unavailing. Being tired of such distressed affliction, and my mind sunk to despondency, I was at length induced, by the advice of my friends, to come to Philadelphia, and place myself in the Pennsylvania Hospital. On my arrival in that city, I heard of cures you had performed similar to mine, and was persuaded to try your Panacea. In order not to be cheated, as many had been, I came to your house, and procured the genuine article; and I am happy in having this opportunity of acknowledging that it has been more than a year since I was cured, and that I remain in perfect health.

SAMUEL WISE,
Postmaster, Milford, Delaware.



Philadelphia, September 1, 1824

MR. WM. SWAIM.

Sir,

About twelve months ago, a severe ulceration took place in the back part of my throat, which, by degrees, destroyed nearly the whole roof of my mouth, as well as the parts about the posterior fauces. On attempting to swallow a liquid food, it generally escaped through the nostrils, and I became greatly distressed and debilitated. I made application to several physicians of eminence in this city, but derived no advantage from their prescriptions; the last, a respectable physician, prescribed a compound syrup of sarsaparilla, which he told me was the same as Swaim's Panacea. I used seven bottles, but found no relief. Finally, I resorted

to the use of your Panacea, and had the happiness to find that its good effects were soon manifested, so that by the time I had taken two bottles, the ulceration of the throat was entirely removed, and I find my strength and general health daily improving. I publish this statement, both from a sense of gratitude to you for the benefit I have received from your Panacea, and from a desire to extend the knowledge of this valuable medicine.

SARAH MOSS,
No. 24, Strawberry Street.



Woodstown, Salem County, (New Jersey,) Oct. 8, 1824.

MR. WM. SWAIM.

Sir,

Impressed as I am with a high sense of your valuable medicine, from experiencing its benefits on my own person, I think it my duty to give to you a statement of my case, which is as follows.—About twenty-four years ago, a cutaneous eruption appeared upon my right arm, which speedily ulcerated; this, on getting better; was followed by a like appearance almost all over my right leg. As this got better, the next attack of this very inveterate disease appeared on the breast, but not so severe as on the parts before mentioned. It then attacked the face, left shoulder, hip, and ankle, besides both arms.

During the last fifteen years I was afflicted with this complaint I suffered much, and had the best medical advice, and used every thing recommended to me with a view to effect a cure, without relief. I was under

strict regimen and diet for a whole year, without perceiving any benefit, when, at last, very happily for me, I was advised to try your justly famed Panacea, which I commenced taking last autumn. and found relief on taking the second bottle; the ulcers were altogether healed on taking the third bottle. I took a fourth bottle, with a view to eradicate completely all the remaining seeds of the disease that might be still lurking in the system. During the whole time of taking the Panacea I did not diet, and I am now of opinion, that with that aid, two bottles of the medicine would, probably, have effected a radical cure.

I am, respectfully, &c.

SAMUEL SOMERS.

[The attention of the reader is particularly invited to the following cure, which improbable as it may seem, admits of proof, as the party can be seen at any time.]

Philadelphia, July 20, 1825.

MR. WM. SWAIM.

Sir,

This is to inform you, that in the month of April, 1816, I was attacked with a pain and swelling in my thigh and knee, which continued until my thigh swelled near as large as my body. Poultices were applied until it was brought to a head, by the surgeon's orders, who attended me; when it was opened, the discharge was immense—at least two quarts of matter came from it. By strict attendance and many applications, it was healed up in about one month, when I was able to work. It continued well for about four months, when it broke

out again, discharging about half a pint every day; several pieces of bone came away; it continued to grow worse, and my bodily strength began to fail, and every other symptom of distress came on. I was then sent to the Pennsylvania Hospital, on the twentieth of October, 1816, where I remained until the twenty-first of September, 1822, under the treatment of all the different surgeons of the house, each one trying different modes of cure, which he thought the best, but all to no purpose; after having spent six years of the best part of my life in this Institution, I began to despair of ever being cured. About this time there were two patients in the Hospital, one a woman, by the name of Mrs. Tregomaine,* the other, a man, by name of Owen Laughlin,† both of these patients were given up as incurable, when they were placed under the care of Mr. Swaim, and by the use of his Panacea, they were both cured in a short time to the astonishment of all in the Hospital. At this time I lay in a deplorable situation, having fourteen large ulcers on my thigh; these had discharged at different times, at least one hundred pieces of bones from the openings, which rendered me almost unable to move. The wonderful effects of Swaim's Panacea on the two patients above mentioned, gave me a hope that relief might be had from the same source. I accordingly took my discharge from the Hospital on the twenty-first September, 1822, and began the use of Swaim's Panacea. I had not used it more than two weeks before my appetite began to increase, and in another week I threw away my crutches, which I had used for nearly seven years. I continued the use of the medicine according to the printed directions; and after having used

* See page 33.

† See page 75.

seven bottles, I was as well as ever I was in my life, and remain so until this day—July 20, 1825.

ROBERT S. RYAN.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1825.

I do hereby certify, that the above R. S. Ryan, my son, has given a correct statement of his long sufferings, and that he is now in perfect health.

TIMOTHY RYAN.

The subject of the following case is a highly respectable lady of Chester, whose sufferings are well known to all the physicians, and the greatest part of the inhabitants of that place. Her case was truly deplorable, and I hope her brief statement will prove satisfactory.

*Chester, Delaware County, Penn.
January 8, 1825.*

MR. WM. SWAIM.

Sir,

In the year 1814, I was attacked with a swelling on the left side of my neck, which became ulcerated, and remained about nine months, when it removed under the right ear, taking with it the nose and mouth, from the latter of which I lost three large bones. It then extended to my right breast, in which there were seven large ulcers, which destroyed the *breast entirely*; my situation now was desperate, and in the most excruciating agony—the top part of my foot became completely ulcerated, to such a degree that the tendons of the great toe were destroyed, and from my foot I lost several

bones, which rendered me entirely helpless. During the continuance of this disease, which was about *seven years*, I suffered the most excruciating pain, the degree of which it is impossible for me to describe, most of which time I was attended, both in Philadelphia and Chester, by the best surgeons and physicians, without receiving any benefit; I visited the sea shore, and used every remedy and prescription within the knowledge of the best medical men. At this time when my foot was in the most painful and ulcerated situation, the attending physicians consulted what was to be done, and concluded that amputation was necessary to save my life, but the operation I would not listen to, wishing it to take its course; when, about this time, I fortunately heard of your Panacea, and its good effects in cases similar to mine. I sent to Philadelphia and obtained one bottle, and after having taken it according to directions, there was a great alteration in the appearance of the ulcers, the pain began to abate. I continued the use of the Panacea until it completed a radical cure, and I am in good health, and can walk any reasonable distance without assistance: it is more than three years since, and I remain in perfect health. My age is fifty-nine years.

PHOEBE DICK.

NOTE.—In reading the above case, some persons may be induced to suppose this medicine a specific against schirrous disease of the breast: To prevent disappointment, I think it right to state that the disease was of a different character, and only affected the breast in its progress from other parts; whereas the schirrous breast originates in the gland, and is not benefitted by this medicine.

Lower Merion, Montgomery County,
Penn. January 25, 1825.

MR. WM. SWAIM.

Sir,

I wish to inform you of the cure performed on me by the use of your Panacea.

About three years since I was labouring under very severe pains in all parts of my limbs, which continued some time, until a large swelling appeared on the upper part of the thigh, near the groin, which soon became a very large ulcer, which my physicians said was of a scrofulous nature, and treated it as such, and in the course of a few weeks it mostly subsided. But it soon after made its appearance in a much worse form; attacking the bones of the nose, and producing large exfoliations. It now became alarming. I suffered more than I can describe. I was put under the use of calomel and cicuta until the mouth was very sore, my appetite was nearly gone, I was left almost as a skeleton, scarcely able to walk; a great number of pieces of bone came from my nose, and I was considered by all who saw me, to be incurable. In this situation I remained for about two years, trying every thing which my physicians prescribed; I was brought to Philadelphia for the advice of one of the most respectable surgeons there, but his prescriptions were of no avail, when Mr. Amies, in whose employ I was, advised me to make use of *Swaim's Panacea*, and to be certain I got the genuine article, which I accordingly did; and to the surprise of all who knew my situation, before I had used one bottle, great relief was given: my sinking frame began to strengthen, and my appetite was restored, my ulcers began to heal, and by the time I had used six bottles of the medicine, I was perfectly well, and have been so ever since.

EDWARD EVANS.

*Lower Merion, Montgomery County,
Pennsylvania, Feb. 12, 1825.*

I certify, that Edward Evans was in my employment as a paper maker, at the Dove Paper Mill, and that he was much worse afflicted than is stated in the above letter. The palate bones, and those of his nose were coming away fast, and he became so very offensive, that no person would work in the same room with him. His general health was so much impaired by the disease, that all those who were acquainted with him never formed an expectation of his recovery. He had employed two respectable physicians to attend him, who used all the remedies known to them for his relief, without avail. His situation was so desperate, that it was deemed necessary to consult with an eminent surgeon of Philadelphia, who prescribed for some time, without any visible improvement. He at length became almost exhausted, and tired of using medicine, and by my advice, the use of Swaim's Panacea was resorted to as a last resort; and by the time he had used one bottle, his health began to improve, his appetite returned, his ulcers began to heal; and in the course of ten weeks he was perfectly well. He has returned to his employment, and is now able to do as much work as any man in the establishment.

THOS. AMIES.

The following letter from Mr. John Ware, keeper of the Light-House at Cape Henlopen, is a powerful appeal to the candour of the medical gentlemen who still doubt the efficacy of Swaim's Panacea. Would the medical profession, generally, consent to prescribe this invaluable medicine in their practice, patients who now languish, and have for years languished, under sufferings such as are described by the writer of the letter, might find the same relief, and experience the same happy cure he did.

Cape Henlopen Light-House, Feb. 9, 1825.

MR. WM. SWAIM.

Respected Friend,

My engagements having prevented me from giving at an earlier period, a detail of the case in which I have

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used your medicine with success, I now hasten to give you an account of it. At the age of 35 years, March, 1809, I became afflicted with a chronic rheumatism, or, what some physicians termed it, white swelling of the knee joint; there was an inflammation in my knee, and the pain and swelling continued in spite of all the applications used; the aid of mercury was employed to eradicate the complaint. I continued to take calomel at different times, even to excessive and frequent salivation, but I found no relief. I worried through life, until December, 1812, when it broke; abscesses formed round the knee, and discharged an offensive sanies, and became a wide-spreading and painful ulcer. The abscesses, succeeded by deep ulcers, gradually extended half way up my thigh, and in this condition I remained for eight years, under the best medical aid this place afforded. Mercury was still applied. I am confident it produced a disease infinitely more stubborn than my original complaint. My system was so charged, that I could not touch any metallic substance whatever, without affecting my whole frame. I remained in this condition for several years. I often prayed for death to relieve me. I considered all medical aid to no purpose; ligaments and bone in many places bare; the only rest I could procure for years, was from laudanum, which I took in large doses. In April, 1820, I heard of the many successful cures your Panacea had made; I was induced to send and procure four bottles, and adhered strictly to your directions for four weeks; the first week I took your medicine, it began to show its wonderful power. I was relieved so much during the first week, I was convinced that a speedy cure would be performed; and thanks be to God, in five weeks I was perfectly well, so as to attend to any business, which I attribute,

under the favour of Divine Providence, entirely to the use of your Panacea. You may publish this hasty sketch for the benefit of others afflicted.

I am, and ever shall be, Sir, with due respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN WARE.

Philadelphia. October 2, 1824.

J. F. DANIEL LOBSTEIN, M. D. of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, Corresponding Member of the Medical Societies of Paris, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Marseilles, Honorary Member of the Medical Societies of Philadelphia, of Massachusetts, Maryland, Lexington, (Ky.) Pittsburgh, and Virginia, New Orleans, &c. &c. Physician and Practitioner in Midwifery, in Philadelphia, CERTIFIES that

M. L——, in this city, who had been severely afflicted for two years with a syphilitic complaint, accompanied with excruciating pains in the joints, so as to render him almost unable to walk, was completely cured by the use of three bottles of Mr. Swaim's Panacea. Mrs. K——, fifteen miles from Philadelphia, who had been three years suffering from scrofulous ulcers on the legs, against which she had used a great variety of the most approved medicines, was entirely relieved in two months, by the employment of Mr. Swaim's Panacea. Mr. B——, of this city, who had suffered greatly for upwards of four years, with wandering rheumatic pains, particularly in the spring and autumn, was effectually cured from his complaint, and has now remained entirely well for more than a year. A number of cases

similar to those above have also come under my notice, which were cured, after the best medical advice had been given, and the most approved remedies had been used, without effect.

Tarborough, (N. C.) December 27, 1823.

MR. WM. SWAIM.

Sir,

Having used within the last six months of my practice, two or three dozen bottles of your Panacea, with great satisfaction to myself and patients, I have no hesitation in declaring, that I believe Swaim's Panacea to be one of the most useful medicinal preparations the world has yet seen; and more especially in long standing syphilitic and mercurial diseases, &c.

I am, dear Sir,

With respect, yours, &c.

EPHRAIM DICKEN, M. D.

The Panacea has extended its usefulness amongst some of our transatlantic brethren. An account of its success, in the first case in which it was employed, is detailed in a letter received by Stephen Kingston, Esq. of Philadelphia, of which the following is an extract.

"London, October 31, 1822

"Sir,

"I have much pleasure in stating that Swaim's Panacea, which you were so kind as to send me, has suc-

ceeded in *curing* a patient deemed *incurable* by the faculty. The subject is a woman long afflicted with scrofulous ulceration; and although by the remedies usually resorted to on such occasions it was frequently on the point of healing, always broke out afresh. We have in this instance a good proof of its efficacy.

“Can you not make an arrangement by which it can be obtained so as to spread wide its benefits in this country?”

The following testimony of a very respectable physician of this city, formerly surgeon in the Pennsylvania Hospital, may be deemed worthy of the reader's attention, and will show, in part, what success the Panacea has had in Great Britain.

In presenting to the notice of the British public various statements, and evidence of the salutary effects of the *Vegetable Syrup*, called *Swaim's Panacea*, Dr. Price feels it necessary to state, that he had an opportunity of witnessing the progressive improvement and ultimate restoration of some of the most inveterate cases herein related, and also of using it himself in a number of instances, both in the Pennsylvania Hospital, whilst attending Surgeon during the last season, and in private practice. From this extensive experience, he became so fully convinced of its utility, that he was induced for the purpose of communicating its benefits to the afflicted of this country, to relinquish several posts of honour in the profession, as well as a respectable

private practice in Philadelphia, although aware he might have to encounter objections in the minds of some of his medical brethren, until they could have an opportunity of becoming, like himself, acquainted with its practical effects.

Dr. Price is happy in being able to state, that since his arrival in England, through the confidence of some highly respectable individuals, his anticipations of usefulness have been fully realized, in the perfect recovery of several very valuable members of society, whose situations were considered desperate by themselves and their friends, and in the gradual improvement of a number of others now under treatment.

Persons wishing for further information, or patients labouring under any of the diseases enumerated, and desirous of availing themselves of the benefits likely to result from the use of this medicine, are invited to apply to Dr. Price, at No. 53, Upper Islington.

Liverpool, 7th Month, (July,) 1823.

Washington, June 16, 1825.

Dear Sir,

With great willingness I comply with your request in stating the benefit I have received from the use of your valuable and justly celebrated medicine. My case, however, was so slight in comparison with that of others, who have been relieved by the same remedy, that it can be of little avail to the reputation of the Panacea.

Owing to sleeping in a bed room newly plaistered and imperfectly dried, I was seized with a severe and threat-

ening attack of sore throat. The glands on the left side were swollen and inflamed so much that I dreaded suffocation. I sent for a highly respectable physician, who instantly bled me, and applied a blister. The tumour resisted this treatment; erysipelas ensued, and I was in great pain and distress—when I was advised to try the use of your Panacea. I did so, and experienced immediate relief in the violence of the symptoms; the use of four bottles entirely removed the complaint. (I used the sarsaparilla, and abstained from acids and fat meats.)

There are a number of persons in this city who have experienced the happy effects of this invaluable medicine, and who speak of it in terms of the warmest commendation. Several members of congress used it last winter, and with the most complete success. Wherever the local disease has been removed, the general health has at the same time been improved.

I cannot but congratulate you on having been made an instrument of communicating such extensive benefits to your suffering fellow-men.

With respect, I am Sir,

Your friend and obedient servant,

ARTHUR JO. STANSBURY.

MR. WM. SWAIM, *Philadelphia.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have now given to the public a few of the many cases in which this medicine has been employed with success, thus fulfilling the promise made at the commencement of this publication.

Numerous as have been the cures performed by this medicine in chronic diseases arising in debilitated constitutions, its influence over the syphilitic virus entitles it to the greatest attention. It has been used in a great number of cases of this disease in its very worst form, with the most decided advantage; and I can with the most perfect truth declare, that in no one instance has it failed of effecting a radical cure, where it has been properly used: in fact, its success in this disease entitles it to the appellation of a specific, and I hesitate not to use it now in every case with the greatest expectations, especially in scrofulous constitutions, where the regular treatment for Syphilis always tends to increase the violence of the disease. In such patients, who have taken my medicine, I observe with its other effects, that it almost invariably tends to give strength and vigour to the whole animal frame; gently stimulating the system whilst curing the disease, and enabling it to support with ease and comfort almost any kind of nourishment, without those debilitating effects which we so often see produced by the ordinary modes of practice in those diseases—*an operation so long looked for in vain by the medical world.*

This medicine may also be considered as an important auxiliary to mercury in the treatment of syphilis, even in the most healthy constitutions; extensive experience in my own practice and in that of others having

fully convinced me that a few bottles, say two or three, taken at the close of the usual mercurial treatment, and after all symptoms of the disease have disappeared, will be found the most effectual means yet discovered for preventing a recurrence of the disease in its secondary forms, either in the same individual, or in their offspring.

I can conceive it possible, that the occasional failure of the Panacea, in cases where its success might have been considered almost certain, may be owing to organic derangement, arising from intemperance or other dissolute habits; and where external symptoms of disease have disappeared, and yet the general health not materially improved. It is not to be expected that this medicine will remove an organic affection of the stomach, an indurated spleen, a schirrous liver or a cancerous breast.

When I consider that the diseases over which this medicine has displayed its powers with such signal success, have been so long styled by the profession and considered the "*opprobria medicorum*," I doubt not but it will be a sufficient apology for the frequent mention of the numerous cases I have had under my care having been previously attended by physicians; in so doing, it has been far from my wish to detract (if I had it in my power) from the merits of that exalted profession, nor yet to arrogate too much to myself, nor make pretensions which will not stand the strictest scrutiny.

Impelled by an ardent desire to contribute to the alleviation of mankind from pain and suffering, I have ventured to lay before the world these testimonials of the utility of this medicine, not without entertaining the fond hope that they may be the means of rescuing from its terrors those who may be suffering under disease. That such a medicine has been from time immemorial a *desideratum* greatly to be wished for, cannot

be doubted: every avenue which seemed to open a prospect of success, has been explored in vain: should I be the means of attaining this wished-for point, I shall be peculiarly fortunate,—*my present prospects are bright indeed!*

The addition of more cases to those I have already given, would be a mere work of supererogation, and the impression would be still the same upon the minds of my readers. I therefore, from these considerations, decline adding any more for the present. Conscious of the fidelity with which they are severally drawn up, and the truth of what I have asserted, I thus come forward, and lay before a generous and discerning public, facts which augur to the world so much benefit—facts of such vast import to mankind—facts which will rival the most wonderful cures of ancient and modern practice.

WM. SWAIM.

APPENDIX.

The direct evidence of the merits of Swaim's Panacea, which has been already adduced, might be deemed abundantly satisfactory; but it is thought well to attach additional means of understanding its true character in the annexed newspaper publications relative to its efficacy, and to the counterfeits which have been audaciously offered to the world. Imposition has been detected so far as to be greatly narrowed in its range, and the qualities of the true compound have been rendered by experience so certain and distinguishable, that little danger or injury is now apprehended from any of the empirical attempts which usually follow the success of an important remedy.

From the National Gazette.

We know the writer of the following communication to be a disinterested person, and are disposed to concur with him in his views of the treatment experienced by Mr. Swaim. Every wise valetudinarian who requires the Panacea, will prefer the original and authenticated one.—*Ed. Nat. Gaz.*

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor.—Accident has brought under my notice a curious instance of usurpation of the rights and gains of another, upon which, as it involves principles of justice and fair-dealing important to society in general, I shall venture to offer you a few strictures.

Mr. William Swaim, of this city, discovered and issued some years ago, a medicine which he called *Swaim's Panacea*, and which by degrees has acquired extensive and high reputation for its ef-

ficacy in several of the most distressing and loathsome diseases that assail the human frame. The great number of well authenticated examples of its extraordinary power, and the signal cures which were effected by means of it under the eyes of eminent physicians, procured for its proprietor, from *the faculty*, certificates, pronouncing it to be, on full trial, "an important remedy"—"a medicine of inestimable value." Professors Chapman and Gibson of our medical school, are among those who have thus borne testimony to its excellence, and who continue to express the strongest opinions in its favour. Being placed so much above the nostrums of the day, it became lucrative as well as celebrated, and excited, what always arises in such cases—jealously and competition.

A Mr. *Shinn*, who was some time ago, as he styles himself, "one of the most extensive manufacturers of Chemicals in the United States,"—alleging that he has "discovered the composition of Swaim's celebrated Panacea," has undertaken to vend a preparation as *the same*, but which he advertises as *Shinn's Panacea*; and, what is most singular and pleasant, he publishes, in order to inspire confidence in his specific, and divide profits with Mr. Swaim, the very certificates, which the latter had obtained from Doctors Chapman and Gibson. I observe, in a Cincinnati paper of the 26th March, an advertisement of Mr. *Shinn*, in which the certificate of Dr. Chapman is introduced with the name of *Shinn* substituted for that of *Swaim*;—a most impudent fraud, not only as it regards Swaim, but Dr. Chapman, who meant his attestation only for the latter, and who probably, has had no opportunity of examining the fact of the pretended identity of *Shinn's Panacea* with that of Swaim.

In a newspaper communication, Mr. *Shinn*, speaking of the certificates above-mentioned, excuses himself thus:—"From a public newspaper I copied them, and having through this channel been published to the world, they became the property of the public, and any individual had a right to pay such deference to them as he thought proper, or to use them in *any way*, provided he did not alter their meaning, or pervert them to a purpose not intended by those who granted them:" and Mr. *Shinn* adds—"I feel confident that no candid person can impute to me, a violation of any principle of moral rectitude, or the strictest rules of propriety, I am confident too, that I have benefited Mr. Swaim more than myself by the extensive publicity I have given to his medicine;" and, further on, this most generous auxiliary remarks—"Mr. Swaim

may be assured that the reputation of MY Panacea is established upon so firm a basis, that all efforts to overthrow or weaken it; and thereby deprive the public of its benefits, will be unavailing."

The falacious and contradictory nature of this language cannot escape even the most common perception. To use the certificates of the professors as they have been used, was, palably, to "pervert them to a purpose not intended by those who granted them." Doctors Chapman and Gibson were acquainted with Mr. Swaim's composition alone—they could not have intended that their authority should be employed for every other which might be issued as the same by rivals and interlopers; or for any than the precise one whose efficacy they had witnessed. Mr. Shinn appears to me to have subjected himself to a prosecution from them for a gross abuse of their names. Mr. Swaim had the merit of bringing the medicine into use at the risk of his character, and with indefatigable pains—him alone, besides the public, they designed to serve. Had they, after full observation and conviction, given certificates as to general character, or the possession of particular bodily or intellectual qualities, which the individual obtained to turn them to account for himself and the country,—as well might another, alleging that he had discovered in himself the same character and qualities, apply the certificates to his own behoof, and contend that he did not alter their *meaning*, and that when the person to whom they had been given, published them, he had rendered them *common property*.

Not satisfied with these expedients to appropriate to himself the credit and reap the harvest of Mr. Swaim, Mr. Shinn, in the communication already noticed, has assailed his character, charging him with *low intrigue and artifice, under-handed conduct, extortion, &c.* All this, to be sure, is *in keeping*; but it is still to be warmly reprobated. I have learnt directly, from the best sources, that Swaim is a liberal kind-hearted man, who does, constantly, acts of beneficence with both his medicine and money. Had Mr. Shinn issued, simply as his own, a medicine for which he claimed equal or similar excellence with that of Swaim, and rested upon the cures effected by himself, Mr. Swaim might have had no reason to complain;—that would have been *competition*: the fairness of which would be determined by the merit of the article and the consciousness and conduct of the compounder. But the present case seems to me to be a *substitution*; an interloping; a sort of *daring personation*, by which the rules of rectitude, propriety and

trade, are violated. I must express my surprise that, under all circumstances, any respectable druggist could consent to co-operate in a scheme of the kind.

I am not a druggist myself, nor in any manner concerned in the affairs of the parties, but as a friend of justice and civil honour.

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From the New York Evening Post.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

We perceive by the Philadelphia papers, that an article has appeared in the "Medical Recorder," published in that city, tending to bring into discredit the Panacea, discovered by Mr. Swaim, for the cure of Scrofula, and other disorders of the glands. We are decided enemies to all quackery, whether in the politician, the lawyer, the divine, or the medical practitioner. We believe that a great proportion of those calling themselves *Doctors*, who have purchased for a few dollars, diplomas from foreign Universities, are impostors, and we consider most of extraordinary cures, with which most countries are inundated, impudent fabrications, invented for the purpose of extorting money from the timid and unwary.—But while we thus avow our opinions of this class of men, and stigmatize their practices and their nostrums, we do not feel ourselves warranted to go all lengths with many medical practitioners, who consider every man a quack who has not gone through a course of regular studies, and every thing he prescribes, as useless, nay dangerous, if it is not sanctioned by the faculty. We are not so great strangers to science as not to know that the virtues of many of the most valuable articles used as medicine, were discovered by individuals who had no pretensions to scientific knowledge, and that most if not all of them owe much of their importance to the classic names they have received. Strip medicine of the mystery which hangs over it, in consequence of its prescriptions being couched in a dead language, and we are afraid it would no longer carry with it the imposing character which it now possesses.

As we have no direct proof of prejudice, or interested opposition in the conductors of the "Philadelphia American Medical Recorder," we shall not impugn the motive that induced them to censure the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea. But as we are in pos-

session of some leading facts, which show, at least, that these writers are unacquainted with the successful application of the Panacea, and of the estimation in which it is held by intelligent individuals, and eminent medical professors, we conceive it will be doing an essential service to the public to make these facts generally known.

The testimony given of its particular cures in the pamphlet of Mr. Swaim, in which the names of gentlemen of the highest reputation appear, bear strong evidence of the invaluable character of his medicine. This, we presume, was known to the conductors of the Medical Recorder, who must also have been aware that the attestations of such men were not to be put in competition with those obscure and venal personages whose certificates of quackeries may be procured for a trifle.

In addition to these testimonies, the Panacea has been advocated by several eminent physicians in Philadelphia, and was complimented, during one of the lectures, by a Professor of the Pennsylvania Medical College, who, in noticing the extraordinary cures which had come under his own observation, recommended this medicine to his class as a valuable and important discovery. It has been introduced into the Philadelphia Alms-house and Hospital; and such were its surprising effects in the latter place—its success after all other medicines had failed—that the Surgeon of the Hospital, Dr. William Price, was induced to abandon his important and highly respectable office, from the laudable design of benefiting his fellow creatures, by carrying the Panacea to Europe. We could enlarge on the benevolence and scientific attainments of this gentleman, but his character does not stand in need of our eulogy. He is now in England, extensively engaged in displaying its sanative influence; and as a still further evidence of his correct appreciation of its merits, we can state, from our knowledge, that it has been introduced, through his means, into the principal hospitals in London and Liverpool, besides having been administered to many private individuals, and its virtues publicly acknowledged by several of the most eminent physicians in England.

But this is not all.—In the city of New York we have had a number of cures effected by the Panacea, in cases where the utmost skill of the faculty had been tried in vain, and where the patients who had given up all hopes of recovery, are now entirely free from every symptom of the disorder. We could enumerate these cases, and mention names. But after what we have ad-

wanted, and as they are sufficiently notorious, we do not consider this necessary to demonstrate the efficacy of Mr. Swaim's discovery. If, after these various recommendations, there should remain any incredulity, we shall be inclined to think, that those who persist in endeavouring to discredit the Panacea, have returned to the state of Adam's ignorance—not knowing how to distinguish good from evil.

From the American Sentinel.

In a subsequent column we have inserted from the Baltimore Patriot, additional testimonies of the usefulness of Mr. Swaim's Panacea. New instances are almost constantly furnished by the distant newspapers. A number of persons in different parts of the United States are already engaged in preparing and vending spurious medicines in imitation of Swaim's Panacea. We are sorry to say that much mischief has already been done by these impositions.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

I have ever been opposed to panaceas, or universal medicines, as professing by their names that which is inconsistent with nature, and opposed to the soundest doctrines of philosophy and experience. Hence, I was one among those who had uniformly denounced the medicine of Mr. Swaim, as one among the many quack nostrums of the day, that are imposed upon the community, as never failing remedies for almost all the diseases of humanity. And hence I am the more ready to acknowledge my error, and to lay before the public the following history of a case, treated by the use of Swaim's Panacea. This case, when taken in connexion with several other similar ones, will go far to establish the truth of, not the panacean character of the medicine, which I cannot yet be convinced of, but the extraordinary curative powers of it in diseases of the skin. It will also be a powerful evidence of the injustice of the opposition the use of this medicine in any case has met with from myself and others.

At the age of three months, a child of my friend's was afflicted

with an eruption of small pustules or pimples, with inflamed bases, which spread over the whole body. Their appearance was sudden, and terminated in ulcerous sores in a day or two, from which a perfectly transparent ichor was discharged.—From what could be discovered from the child's action, the most distressing symptom was an inveterate itching, which was confirmed as the child became older, and able to scratch with its hands, by which the disease was rendered doubly distressing. This is but a faint outline of the disease—not sufficiently minute to enable any one to discover the name or character of it. Several physicians were successively called in to administer to its relief, but all failed in curing, though some contributed to its palliation. But none could name the disease. This state of things continued for about three years; during which time, as is usual, hundreds of people recommended remedies, and hundreds of “*remedies*” were used, *to no effect*—except some of them partially relieved it for a few days, but apparently contributing to the prolongation of it, and to its obstinacy. About ——— months ago, a gentleman who had a child similarly situated, and cured by it, recommended the use of *Swaim's Panacea*. Having been so often disappointed, the parents were incredulous, but reluctant to leave any thing untried, they began its use. The first bottle appeared to be of some service, the second of more, and the sixth *has completed a cure*. I visited the child yesterday, and was absolutely astonished at the change in the little boy's appearance.—From being covered with scabs “from the crown of its head to the sole of its feet”—a sight extremely offensive, it is changed to a healthy, fair skinned, rosy-cheeked boy.

It is proper to state, otherwise the child enjoyed good health and was of a robust constitution; and that an ointment composed of tar, extract of tobacco and lard, was also used. This ointment relieved the itching, but it had been used so long before the *Panacea* was resorted to, that the cure cannot be attributed to it.

This statement of facts is made with the hope of inducing others similarly situated to try it. The public may rest satisfied of the truth of all here stated; and to remove any suspicion that this is an ordinary *puff*, the writer assures the public, that neither Mr. Swaim, nor any other person interested in the sale of the medicine, or otherwise, is in any way privy to it.

MEDICUS.

From the Newburyport Herald.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

The subscriber, from a sense of duty to Mr. William Swaim, of Philadelphia, is induced to make known a case where his medicine, called *Panacea*, has had a most surprising effect, and hopes many who are afflicted with any kind of humour or scrofula may receive benefit from its use.

His son, a lad of ten years of age, has for nine years been affected with a humour in his head and eyes to a great degree. At the age of three years his eyes were so bad that the celebrated Dr. Warren, of Boston, performed an operation upon them, supposing it would cure them; but it had little or no effect; since then, every year, he has been for weeks and months obliged to leave school and studies, to be kept in a dark room, with constant blisters on his back and behind his ears, with an issue on one arm, using more or less calomel, dipped in salt water and electerised for months, all to no purpose; and the conclusion was, that he must eventually be blind.

Fortunately last spring, Swaim's Panacea was recommended: and before he had taken one bottle, his eyes and head grew better; since which, in eight months, he has used three bottles, and appears to be nearly cured of his disease.

He, soon after using one bottle, went to school, resumed his studies, and has pursued them steadily ever since, without any bad effect upon his eyes. There are several other persons in this town who have used this medicine with great success.

That the Panacea may be more generally known and used, has induced the subscriber to send for a few more bottles than he supposes will be necessary for his son, and he would spare them to those who may be inclined to use it, at the original price.

ARTHUR GILMAN.

Newburyport, Massachusetts.

N. B. Spurious medicines, purporting to be Swaim's Panacea, have been offered for sale in various places, and known to have been of serious injury to those who have used it. I deem it my duty to caution the public against purchasing, unless they have satisfactory evidence of its being genuine.

From the Political Examiner

Frederick, Md. March 31, 1824.

COMMUNICATION.

Subject to a painful and protracted disease, under which I had laboured for many years, and which had nearly deprived me of every enjoyment this side the grave; in hopes of obtaining relief, I applied to some of the most eminent physicians in the United States, but unfortunately my disease seemed to be one that was not to be cured by the votaries of Esculapius; hearing this from many eminently qualified to judge, I gave myself up, this world with all its cares and calamities, and calmly resigned myself and said "LORD, not my will, but thy will be done."

In this situation, when all earthly hopes appeared gone, fortunately, I heard of a medicine prepared in Philadelphia by Mr. Swaim, which had cured cases similar to my own. This information came to me as glad tidings, and I lost no time in sending direct to Mr. Swaim (I say direct to Mr. Swaim, because I was also informed that spurious imitations of his medicine were offered for sale by several apothecaries,) and shortly received two bottles. Astonishing to relate, I had not taken more than half a bottle before I found great relief: animated by this I persisted in its use, and found in a short time my health completely restored, and I now thank Providence, for the timely notice given me of this invaluable medicine.

I was one of those who had no faith in quack medicines, nor indeed am I at all changed on this point; I am, however, far from regarding Mr. Swaim's Panacea under this denomination. It is only recommended in one class of diseases, all essentially the same; whereas in the case of a *quack medicine*, we have it recommended as a cure for all diseases; as diametrically opposed to each other as possible and requiring the most opposite and diversified modes of treatment; moreover, I am most powerfully strengthened in my position, from the facts that Mr. Swaim's medicine is used in many of the public hospitals in this country and in England; as also that it is recommended by all the first medical men in this country, amongst whom are professors Chapman, Gibson, Mott, &c.

Every means have been used by the professors of Chemistry in the medical colleges both here and in Europe to find out by analysis how this medicine is prepared, without success. Can it then, I would ask, be possible for a few untaught, ignorant and unprinci-

pled apothecaries to discover what has baffled the skill of some of the most able and scientific chemists in the world? I would therefore advise the public to be on their guard in purchasing Mr. Swaim's medicine, for if they suffer themselves to be imposed upon by these unprincipled men they have reason sorely to repent, when alas! too late, the deception practised on their credulity.

A FRIEND TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.

From the Charleston Mercury.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—Having been afflicted with a severe rheumatism for nearly four years, in that time having tried almost every possible means to effect a cure, medical advice being to no purpose, I became at last, about four months ago, entirely helpless, unable to turn in bed or dress myself, suffering the most excruciating pains both night and day; at last I heard of Swaim's Panacea; after some trouble I found the genuine; three bottles have made me sound, free from pain, restored my appetite and strength. I am now on board the ship Carolina doing my duty.

ROBERT LINN.

The counterfeiters of Swaim's Panacea have done considerable mischief. I caution all my fellow seamen against these *medical pirates*.

From the Charleston Courier, May 25.

COMMUNICATION.

I deem it a duty I owe to suffering humanity, to inform the public that I was afflicted since the year 1814, with a breaking out on all parts of the body, which became so alarming, that I despaired of ever being cured, having tried the best doctors in England and France, without any relief. I was informed by a friend that Swaim's Panacea had cured a case similar to my own,—I procured a bottle, and, astonishing to relate, it completely restored my health, and cured the sores, and I feel in better health than I have done these seven years. I advise every one afflicted as I was, to take Swaim's Panacea.

N. B. There are counterfeits of this medicine which have done much injury. I therefore caution the public of it. WM. STORY,

Mate of the schr. Unity, of Philadelphia.

Charleston May, 24, 1824.

COMMUNICATION.

We are credibly informed, that there are at this time, no less than twenty-six persons, in this city and vicinity, preparing *Syrups* in imitation of "*Swaim's Panacea*." Among the number are three or four regular bred physicians, as they style themselves, a number of apothecaries, chemists, &c.; and, to complete the list, four men of colour, have recently commenced the business—much mischief has already been done by these base impositions, and the public should be on their guard.—[*Philadelphia Register*.

COMMUNICATION.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.—In order to put the public on their guard against one of the grossest impositions, we are assured that there are a number of spurious imitations and counterfeit adulterations of this most valuable remedy, which has already done much injury not only to the character of the genuine *Swaim's Panacea*, but to the lasting injury of the patient's health. A SUFFERER.

Baltimore Pap.

From the American Sentinel.

COMMUNICATION.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

Among important scientific discoveries—among the wonders of the age, this medicine stands as the most prominent characteristic. It is only a few years since, previous to its discovery, that those fatal and malignant disorders, towards which it operates as a rapid and decisive antidote committed their destructive ravages, without control, upon the human system. Hospitals and other infirmaries were crowded with the victims of syphilis, scrofula and mercurial disorders, rapidly declining under their morbid influence, to whom every known remedy of the *Materia Medica* were in vain applied, without producing alleviation. The wretched ruins which these complaints have occasioned, are extensively visible in and out of those institutions, incontestably establishing, that no adequate remedy had been devolved in medical science, which could always

efficiently operate, or wholly counteract their deleterious tendencies. Then it was that the miracles performed by the Panacea, convinced even those who were inclined to incredulity, that a healing balm could be poured into wounds which have been deemed incurable, or only aggravated by the usual applications. It, as it were, renovated the dead—invigorated the declining—arrested the strides of disease—washed out its putrid contaminations—and redeemed the immolated victims of the tomb! Such were its effects—so decided, so incontrovertible, that it shook off at once the stigma and appellation of a nostrum, convincing the learned and vulgar—classing now among its advocates some of the most respectable and scientific individuals of our country. It has struggled into a glorious reputation, against malevolence and malignity; and its ingenious author, instead of being encouraged and applauded, as a benefactor of the world, has been constantly assailed by all the scurrility, abuse and aspersion that hatred could engender. Every art has been used to depreciate the value of the Panacea—its cures have been attempted to be smothered by direct calumny—by disingenuous misrepresentation—substitutes have been vended as equally efficacious—at a cheaper rate, to delude the public and circumscribe its operation. If, as has been asserted, the active principle of the Panacea has been long known to the medical profession, why have we not seen its effects? why has not what has now been done, been hitherto performed? why have those spectacles to which we alluded in the commencement of this paper, been constantly presented, or was it left to Mr. Swaim to discover and promulgate the latent virtues of that which at present like the waters of the pool of Judea, seems to have received an Angel's touch?—No! could the grave yield up its mouldering trophies, they would furnish a refutation to such invidious insinuations in the melancholy aspect of those who might have been rescued, by the earlier invention of this beneficial remedy from a premature dissolution. But we think it the duty of all who have experienced its virtues to proclaim its superiority, in order to obviate that obloquy and neutralize that calumny and sinister competition which the author and his medicine have so often and so unjustly received. If individuals wish to experience its sanative powers, they must resort to the medicine itself, and not to its substitutes or those pretending to be similar, but, which are sold by competitors which are doubtful and spurious—while the character of Swaim's Panacea is established, and while it is as easy and safer to obtain the last—resort should be had with great hesitation to the former.

O.

From the Democratic Press.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I address myself to you, because it is you that are most interested, in the subject about which I am going to write. If we value health and detest imposition, then we are called upon to put the broad seal of condemnation upon the conduct of a few men in this city. I have before said, and I feel called upon to repeat, that the excellence and extraordinary healing and curing properties of Mr. SWAIM'S PANACEA, which have heretofore made it a blessing, are now, from avarice, if no worse cause, about to convert it into an evil. I desire to be understood. I know what I write about, because I have been relieved from pain and intense suffering and put into the enjoyment of good health by the use of the genuine Swaim's Panacea, and I am but one among hundreds, old and young, in this city and liberties, who have been wonderfully benefited by the use of this medicine. It was for these reasons, from a sense of gratitude to Mr. Swaim, and from a sincere wish to benefit others, that I some months ago wrote a piece cautioning the public against the base impositions and crude compositions which wicked and avaricious men were trying to pass upon them, as the medicine which had done so much good.

The fraud against which I cautioned the public is one of a most daring and deceitful character. Let us inquire into the facts of the case. Swaim's Panacea, after an experience of some years, was known to many of our most distinguished Physicians, and most eminent Professors, as a medicine which worked wonders and promised to do much for invalids of various descriptions, even when all other medicines had failed. The consequence was that some of the most esteemed of the Medical Profession gave certificates, signed with their names, attesting the good properties and great cures effected by Mr. Swaim's Panacea. These certificates inspired new confidence in the Panacea, increased the demand for it, and proportionally, by extending its use, extended its usefulness and spread abroad its well earned fame.

Notwithstanding the entire confidence thus reposed in this medicine by our best Physicians, notwithstanding they voluntarily prepared and signed certificates in its favour, still not one of them affected to know the component parts of the Panacea. All they

said they knew was that they had found it "extremely efficacious" and that they had "no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value."

Under those circumstances some persons mix up a parcel of stuff, put it in bottles, call it a *Panacea*, and attach to it the *very same* recommendations which had been given to Mr. Swaim's *Panacea*, and which *never could* have been obtained for this new, untried, and probably deleterious composition. This is truly one of the basest of forgeries, and as full of mischief as any I have known. It deserves punishment more than the issuing of Counterfeit Bank Notes, because it is a prostitution of the names of respectable gentlemen to the manifest injury of the health and strength of their fellow citizens. These money-loving men declare that their stuff is not "Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or Swaim's *Panacea* mixed with molasses." If it be not, I am much afraid it is something worse, and that those unfortunate people who shall be deceived into the taking of it, will find what I say to be true to their sorrow. I have seen one unhappy woman who was deceived into the purchase of three bottles of it in the country, which did her so much injury, that as soon as she was able she made a journey to the city to obtain a few bottles of the *Genuine Panacea*. It is disreputable and injurious to our city that it should manufacture or offer for sale such base and injurious impositions.

I have felt true gratification from seeing the extensive circulation given to my former caution against these new-fangled, forgery-certified, medicines; and I have still more satisfaction in the conviction that my publication has checked the circulation of those impositions. If I had any doubt on this head, it would be removed by a publication lately issued from the press to which is subscribed the name of one of those men, concerned in passing off the stuff to which they have fraudulently put the names freely given as honorable testimonials of the excellence of Swaim's *Panacea*. This man, with an audaciousness, which was to be expected from a conspirator against the public health, declares that he found the certificates of the Professors in the newspapers; and that having found them, he had a right to use them "*provided he did not alter their meaning or PERVERT them to a purpose not intended by those that granted them.*"

I appeal to the candour and common sense of the community, and inquire whether it is not a MOST WICKED PERVERSION, of the certificates of respectable physicians, to attach them to a medicine

of which they know nothing, and which may therefore be in the highest degree injurious, although it is sold upon the faith of their recommendation?

Suppose a label signed by those same Professors, expressly for, and put on a large bottle of *Swaim's Panacea*, to be taken from that bottle on the shelves of one of our Hospitals and put on a bottle of *Poison*, and that in consequence of this label, several people should be induced, in pursuit of health, to drink it and *die*;—would not the person who had taken the label from the bottle of healthful medicine and attached it to the bottle of poison be guilty of murder in the first degree?

Would not a jury convict him, and would he not be *hanged*, AS A MURDERER, amidst the execrations of mankind?

It would not do for him to say he *found* the label; no one would patiently listen to such an excuse, nor will it be received in the case before us.

These men make a boast that they have not altered any part of the Certificates, but published them just as they *found them in the newspapers*. This, if it were true, would be a poor miserable excuse for so daring a fraud; but wretched as it would be, it is *not true* as respects them. I have been sent from Cincinnati in Ohio, a copy of a newspaper, called the National Republican, dated March 26, 1824, in which I find an Avertisement of this deceiver's *Panacea*, and *the name of Mr. Swaim is stricken out of Dr. Chapman's Certificate, and the name of one of those people who are making what they call a Panacea, is substituted and printed in place of Mr. Swaim's!*

This is just what might be expected from such deceivers of the public; *here*, they do not go quite so far as to substitute their own names for Mr. Swaim's, but when they go a distance and are not so much afraid of detection, they then venture one step further in their regular system of fraud, and put out one name and put in another. What they will do next it is hardly possible to conjecture, but it would not surprise me if I should hear that they were to print the *certificates of cures* which have been given to Dr. Swaim, and *strike out his name and print their own*, and allege that the cures had been done by their stuff and not by Swaim's *Panacea*. What they have done is just as bad as this would be, and therefore I again caution all those who wish to use the genuine *Panacea*, to get it from the Proprietor himself or from some of his known and accredited agents.

A PATIENT.

May 8, 1824.

☞ I have just heard that among the tricks resorted to, for the purpose of getting the spurious composition into use are the following: In some cases the genuine Swaim's Panacea has been administered by the sellers of the spurious stuff, in their *bottles*, for the purpose of effecting cures and acquiring fame merely for gain's sake at the public expense. These tricks in trade, more especially in dealers of Medicine, injure the reputation of our city.—Swaim's is not the only popular medicine which has been basely imitated or adulterated and sold as genuine. The public must on their own account inquire into these facts and make common cause against such impositions. This is not the cause of one individual against another; it is a cause which ought to interest the whole community, whose health and lives are endangered by such practices.

From the Columbian Register, New Haven, (Con.) Feb. 5th, 1825.

The following is another of the many certificates of this truly valuable medicine:

New Haven, January 20th, 1825.

This certifies, that I have been afflicted with scrofulous tumours to a great degree for the last five years, so much so, my life was despaired of,—neither myself nor friends thought I could survive through the present winter; my throat had become so ulcerated that I was unable to swallow food *at all*. I have taken a voyage at sea for the restoration of my health, and found it of no assistance. I had heard of Swaim's Panacea, and was induced to purchase a bottle—used it, found no relief—purchased a second, and found towards the close of the second, an immediate change: and have now only taken three bottles—and, through the blessing of Providence, have so far recovered, as to have a good appetite and spirits, and to attend steadily to business, and deem it my duty to add another certificate to the many already given of this valuable medicine, Swaim's Panacea.

ABRAM A. McNEIL

From the United States Gazette.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Messrs. Watts & Co.—Owing to the extensive circulation of your city, as well as country paper, please to give the following an insertion, for the benefit of the afflicted.

Much has been said, and a great deal remains to be told, of the great virtues contained in the invaluable medicine prepared by Mr. Swaim of this city; myself for one who has been miraculously relieved by it, deem it my duty to place the public on their guard against impositions, of which the following is but a sketch. Having noticed the avaricious disposition of mankind in going to such lengths as would have cost them their ears a few years ago, for the counterfeiting and swindling a man of a trifle of his worldly pelf, how much greater should be the punishment of such as trifle with the lives of their fellow creatures? The following came under my notice, which prevents me from holding my peace.

A certain newly made Doctor, called to visit a neighbour's child, not long since, who had been ill for some time, and informed the parent that the child was curable, provided they would use Mr. Swaim's Panacea, which he would prepare himself. To work the Doctor went, and produced some kind of stuff the child could neither taste nor smell, owing to its nauseous properties. Whereas Mr. Swaim's medicine is as pleasant to the taste as any syrup can possibly be. The child alluded to was about eleven or twelve years of age, and since died.

I have since had some conversation with another man who is generally styled Doctor; and I believe does practice: he also pretends to have a thorough knowledge of the principal articles contained in Swaim's Panacea, some of which to my slender knowledge of drugs or medicine, are as poisonous as arsenic, hence the necessity of knowing where it comes from. If this gentleman did not think Mr. Swaim fully established, he would be vain enough to attempt the manufacturing of his poisonous trash, and perhaps be the means of injuring numbers.

There are now in this city and other places thirty-six persons preparing medicines in imitation of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; some are using the genuine for the purpose of performing cures to give a name to their spurious imitations, &c.

D. W.

From the Picture of Philadelphia.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

CERTAINLY nothing is better entitled to be noticed in a work which professes to be a "Picture of Philadelphia," and to give a faithful description of her institutions so deservedly renowned for their humanity, than that invaluable medicine, "SWAIM'S PANACEA." For Philadelphia claims the honour of inventing it, of testing its value, and of promulging its merits to the world. Her citizens were the first to lay down their prejudices and listen to conviction; her physicians were the first to condemn the suggestions of illiberality, and openly and avowedly to praise it. There are but few who are unacquainted with its history. Suffice it therefore to say, that Mr. William Swaim, a citizen of Philadelphia, endowed with a mind naturally inclined to medical pursuits, had observed the utter inability of all the arts of regular practice, to administer an antidote to the dreadful effects of diseases, which appeared to him the more horrible, as they descended with the paternal blood to the innocent, and indeed were almost a fulfilment of the scriptural denunciation of visiting the sins of the parent upon the third and fourth generations of his progeny. A remedy to him did not appear impracticable; and he adopted the noble resolution of devoting himself to its discovery. He ransacked all the stores of bounteous nature. He inquired and rejected, examined and abandoned, until at length his efforts were successful: the "PANACEA" was the fruit of his diligence. Armed with this, he advanced into the arena with confidence, and challenged the faculty to a competition. He attempted cases which they had pronounced incurable, and succeeded.—Scrofula, Syphilis, the Mercurial Disease, Cutaneous Affections of various kinds, were found to yield to its potent efficacy. The faculty were now in arms. They endeavoured to prejudice the public against it, by attributing to it the most noxious ingredients. They did not scruple to say, that it contained *arsenic*, and other deleterious drugs, which might rouse the public apprehension; but they failed. Its merits were too obvious. They now changed their note; they now said they had long been acquainted with it, and attempted to rob Mr. Swaim of the merit of the discovery. But this device was too shallow; for if they had known it, why had they not used it? Why had the bills of mortality been crowded with deaths by diseases for which this medicine is a certain specific? The

physicians admitted its value, by attempting to discover the secret. It was subjected to the most powerful agents of chemical analysis—both here and in Europe—but in vain. Chemistry serves but to detect minerals. Their attempts were of course abortive. All of them now yielded, at least the respectable portion: for there are a few in the lowest walks of every profession, who festering under the consciousness of their own insignificance, view with malignant envy merit which they can never equal. These persons have caused the press to teem with their detractions. They have identified it with fifty well known medicines. The public may estimate the degree of credit which is to be attached to their assertions, from the consideration that notwithstanding their arrogant pretensions of detection, it has been introduced into the Alms-House, and into the Hospitals of this place and New York; moreover that the proprietor has received highly recommendatory certificates from the most eminent physicians in both those cities, which reflects the highest honour on themselves, and entitles them to the lasting gratitude of the public. Those detractors have said, that it has been long used in France under various titles, and yet Dr. Price, a gentleman who practised in the Parisian hospitals for years, and may therefore be supposed intimately acquainted with the French pharmacopœia, is so convinced of its being a new and important discovery, that he has deserted a lucrative situation in the Pennsylvania hospital, in order to carry it to Europe. But this medicine has yet another class of enemies, who, it is to be feared, may or have effected more practical injury to the public than the other, as their bold pretensions may deceive the ignorant; it consists of those apothecaries and others, who admitting Mr. Swaim's title to the original discovery, advertise that they have attained the knowledge of his secret. The simple fact that all the physicians of eminence have abandoned *their* attempts to develop the secret constituents of this medicine, ought to put the public on their guard against the arrogance of these ignorant pretenders; or at least they should listen to this simple dictate of prudence, not to purchase that which is encumbered with a doubt, when the undoubtedly genuine can so easily be procured. Should any, however, be so unfortunate as to be lured by their proffers, they will be taught by experience, that they have expended their time and money without avail; or, perhaps, that they have, by loading their systems with noxious drugs, added to the ravages of disease. Such is its history in our own country. A new field is now open to it in England, whence we receive daily accounts of its

success. Indeed it appears (and we speak it reverently) to be reacting the miracles of Judea. It has there also the same fearful weight of prejudice to rise under, which it experienced in our own country: and that not the antipathy of the vulgar, but of the regular faculty, which they naturally feel for any thing that hath the slightest appearance of empiricism. But it has there also made some converts already among the surgeons, and we trust all those who are worth gaining will shortly have a due estimation of its merits. An invidious few will there, as well as here, continue to inveigh against it, till time shall have established its credit on so firm a basis, that to doubt it would be sacrilege. But let the happy inventor solace himself by the consideration, that this is the fate of every great and good undertaking. As philanthropists, and as members of the family of mankind, we have cause to rejoice at any thing which is so great an alleviation of misery; but as Americans, upon its being sent to Europe, we cannot but indulge in some degree of pride, that the author of this discovery is *a countryman of our own*. Circumstances have circumscribed our efforts in literature. But it is to the advancement which physics and the mechanic arts have received in our country, that we can proudly appeal for a refutation of that wretched philosophy which would rank us among the degeneracies of nature. It has been unjustly objected, that Mr. Swaim does not disclose, for the benefit of mankind, the constituents of his medicine. His motive is not pecuniary—it is to preserve it from abuse: such is its nature, that should it fall into the hands of the ignorant, the effects would be dreadful; although it is, when compounded under the direction of the skilful, perfectly harmless and inoffensive. At the same time that he has avoided these ills by concealment, he has obtained all the benefits of a disclosure by distributing his medicine in every direction by means of his agents. Let him proceed in his work of philanthropy, and he will receive as the meed of his exertions the applause of the wise, and the gratitude of the good!

COMMUNICATION.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

Having made the proper inquiry, we can vouch for the accuracy of the statement contained in the subjoined communication. No one should hesitate to bear just evidence to the merits of a medicine like that of Mr. Swaim, which would seem to be very different from the nostrums of the day.—*Ed. Nat. Gaz.*

To the Editor of the National Gazette.

Dr. Gibson, professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, in his lecture on Monday last, spoke in high terms of Mr. Swaim's Panacea. He remarked that he had found it decidedly beneficial in chronic cases of Syphilis, &c., and that he had known patients who had laboured under this disease for a length of time, and tried almost every remedy commonly employed for its cure with very little if any effect, but who, after using the Panacea, recovered quickly and entirely. He related several instances of rapid and extraordinary restoration to robust health, from a state of the most miserable weakness and infection, wherein repeated salivations had produced only the mischief incident to the use of mercury. He spoke likewise of Mr. Swaim personally, acknowledging the generosity which he had shown in the distribution of his medicine to the poor, and in the support, even of whole families, until a cure was effected.

The professor mentioned that he had been censured by surgeons and physicians for recommending the Panacea of Swaim; but that he thought it a duty which he owed to suffering humanity, not to withhold the expression of his opinion and experience of its efficacious character.

N. B. It is to be regretted that there are a number of spurious mixtures in imitation of this most valuable remedy, which have done much mischief: we are glad to find that no respectable druggist is concerned in the fraud.

MEDICUS.

Philadelphia, January, 1825.

THE END.

THE following case is so interesting in itself, and exemplifies in so particular a manner the merits of the Panacea, that the proprietor is induced to insert it in this place, although in a different part of the volume from that to which, in strictness, it belongs.

It was received at too late a period to be connected regularly with the other testimonials; but he thought that he would do an injustice both to the public and himself, if he consented to withhold it until the appearance of another edition.

Doctor Grayson, whose name is subscribed to it, is a graduate of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania; he is held in great respect as a physician and a man at his residence; and the remarkable cure to which he so circumstantially and emphatically testifies, is of his own malady, of which he was able to judge with the nicest precision as to all the symptoms and the details of progress and final removal.

This is not like the case of an ordinary patient to whom it might be objected that he decided merely according to results; here is the evidence of a scientific individual, watchful of both cause and effect, and ultimately convinced by his own personal experience not only of the special success of the medicine in his dreadful and protracted disease, but of its general excellence and applicability.

Salvington, Stafford County, Virginia,
September 5, 1825.

SIR,

Conferring with Dr. Cook of Fredericksburg, from whom I obtain your Panacea, I deem the following as due to you, and to society. You have therefore free permission to apply it as you may think proper.

In August 1823, I had an excessively violent attack of bilious continued fever, in the treatment of which calomel was given me to great excess. After recovering my sensibility, I suffered indescribably from the irritation produced by the mercury—the throat, face and head suffered particularly with pain; the arterial system also sympathised deeply, but the salivary glands did not take on any essential, increased secretion; an eruption appeared over most of the surface, but especially on the head and extremities, which in blotches removed the cuticle and hair, and throwing out a fluid became incrustated to the thickness of a sixteenth of an inch, and resembling rich cream in colour. This state of mercurial excitement continued for some weeks, say six or eight, remitting and then intermitting, until by exercise in the open air in a carriage, and finally on horseback, it so far disappeared as to induce a belief it was removed. During the following winter however I was affected by every change of temperature or exposure to damp air, with more or less of return of that state of excitement which had marked the irritation produced as above. In the following spring I had an acute attack, in which I suffered excruciating pain from local irritation in the face and throat, and a state of arterial excitement which required the repeated use of the lancet. At this period my attention was particularly directed to the evident connexion which seemed to exist between this unusually irritable state of my system and the impression left by the stimulus of the mercury.—My reflections, reading, and consultations with pro-

fessional brethren, all tended to the object of arresting a law to which the functions of my whole animal economy seemed subject, and which, although apparently, not only suspended, but even removed, at various times by such remedies as were used, nevertheless revived with every occasion upon which I was subjected to the influence of an agent at all inordinate or irregular.

Matthias on the mercurial disease, and Abernethy upon diseases resembling syphilis, were the authorities on which I chiefly relied; upon the former, from the special and able manner in which his subject appeared to me treated, and upon the latter from the many useful and practical lessons taught, by cases recorded of correspondent irritation, between the chylopoietick viscera and external local disease. Thus instructed in the principles and practice which I pursued I passed through many additional months, as much afflicted as before, except in the fall of 1824, at which time I had an attack of intermittent fever, which seemed by inducing a new action in my system, wholly to transcend the former. This did not however continue long. In January 1825 I felt pain in the extremities, shooting occasionally along the muscles, and connected with mercurial nodes which formed upon or near the heads of the ulna and tibia of each leg and arm. These were not constant, they appeared and disappeared frequently during the winter, at all times vibrating with the state of my digestive organs until the fifteenth of March following. I was again taken with an intermittent fever, which soon yielded to ordinary remedies, and again I hoped for re-

lief as before, but I was disappointed except as to the time during which the intermittent regularly continued. Shortly after its law was broken, and during my state of consequent debility, I was attacked with symptoms of acute rheumatism in the extremities, which confined me to my bed, and I then observed, for the first time, the state of my lymphatic system to be very much deranged. The glands in the neck, axilla, and groins, were much enlarged, and very sensible to the touch; my digestive organs much affected. An eruption resembling *erethima mercurialis* now existed on the surface, and had at intervals appeared, from the period at which that spoken of heretofore disappeared, which was in the course of a few weeks from its origin.

Here, guided by the position of Matthias, "that the only cure (if any) for mercury is *mercury*," I used calomel in doses of six grains each night, until the viscera was well evacuated, and my gums and teeth felt sensible of its use. To this my worst symptoms seemed to yield for a time, though for a very short time, as it only lasted as long as the stimulus of the calomel was felt. I repeated this course, and experienced nearly the same result. My general health was now evidently greatly impaired, and rapidly declining, the nodes upon each tibia and ulna were much extended, and my rest at night greatly interrupted by violent pain shooting along the muscles of the extremities. These, together with the derangement in my lymphatic system, continued to increase until I was deprived of sleep at night almost entirely, at which time the pain was greatly aggravated. The use of opium was

thus coerced, which in large doses was only sufficient to enable me to bear the pain in the extremities; sleep was out of the question at night, though in the day I was enabled to rest at intervals.

At this period, the character given to Swaim's Panacea by gentlemen high in the profession, attracted my attention. I determined to use it, rather because I despaired of relief from any remedy, than because I expected a cure from it.

During the use of the first bottle, the pain was, if not increased, certainly undiminished, and I was only encouraged to continue its use, by the conviction, from its general and sensible effects upon my system, that it is a powerful alterative medicine, and that the tumefaction in the lymphatic glands was lessened. The second bottle was nearly used before any sensible effect was produced upon the excessive pain in the extremities and loss of sleep at night; the lymphatic glands still continued to improve, and my muscular strength increased.

From that time till the present I have regularly improved, except during two or three days, at which time, from exposure to night air, the pain returned in the arm with great violence, accompanied with inflammation of the uvula and salivary glands, and much pain. For two days the Panacea was discontinued, and from the use of mild purgatives and local fomentations, all those symptoms entirely disappeared. I am now using the fourth bottle, and consider myself secure of the ultimate cure

of this terrible disease, all of which I must ascribe to your invaluable Panacea.

I can now rest well, enjoy an appetite too good for your restrictions upon it, can walk or ride on horseback to attend to my ordinary affairs, and feel my former confidence in my muscular strength. The eruption is quite gone, the nodes are very nearly so, leaving little sensation of soreness on pressure. The rheumatic pains, though not entirely removed, are quite insignificant, and the lymphatic glands are reduced nearly to their natural size, and perfectly free from any unusual sensibility. I will continue the medicine until every vestige of the disease shall have disappeared, and then obey your directions to use two or four bottles to guard against relapse, after which you shall hear from me. I have not used any diet drink. I must now conclude this detail, which has greatly exceeded the limits I had designed for it, purely from feelings of sympathy towards those who may be similarly afflicted. It seems to me from the unlimited use (I would say abuse) of that invaluable medicine, mercury, in our country, every word of experience or information upon this form of disease, (which I hold to be of more common occurrence than is now understood) is due to suffering humanity.

For yourself, sir, I will add the expression of my honest conviction, that your *Panacea* is among the most important discoveries ever made in medical science.

Its action upon the lymphatic system appears to me decidedly specific, and exclusively so above any remedy

heretofore known: but as a general alterative medicine I must place it in the first class, with an eye to all the objects of systematic practice.

Of the *modus operandi* of our most useful, efficient and general remedies, we know little else than is derived from experience, why therefore hesitate to draw lessons of the most necessary and useful instruction through the same channel in relation to a remedy which promises so much. I must think from its sensible effects upon my own system it is not only admirably but peculiarly suited to the cure of the worst forms of visceral disease, when administered by the rules of systematic practice.

With every feeling of gratitude to you, Sir, as the author of the relief which I have experienced as above, I subscribe myself

Your obedient servant,

R. O. GRAYSON, M. D.

MR. WM. SWAIM, *Philadelphia*.



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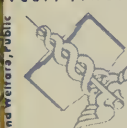


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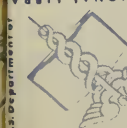


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